

TODAY'S WEATHER — PARIS: Occasional showers. Temp. 50-57 (10-5). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 54-63 (12-18). LONDON: Occasional showers. Temp. 54-61 (12-15). Tomorrow variable clouds. Yesterday's temp. 54-64 (12-17). CHANDEL: Rather rough. BOWE: Occasional rain. Temp. 61-65 (16-18). NEW YORK: Occasional rain. Temp. 58-60 (20-10). Yesterday's temp. 60-65 (27-13).

Australia	65	London	60
Belgium	55	Lyons	55
Canada	55	Madrid	55
France	55	Moscow	55
Germany	55	Paris	55
Greece	55	Rome	55
India	55	Stockholm	55
Iran	55	Switzerland	55
Italy	55	Tokyo	55
Japan	55	U.S. Military	55
Soviet Union	55	Yugoslavia	55

No. 27,765

PARIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1972

Established 1887

U.S. GNP Rises, But Inflation Is A Major Factor

By Peter Millis

WASHINGTON, April 19 (WP).—The gross national product—the market value of all the goods and services America produces—rose at the faster-than-usual annual rate of 11.5 percent in the first quarter of 1972, the Commerce Department reported today.

'Sweet 16' Loops Into Moon Orbit

Astronauts Ready For Landing Today

SPACE CENTER, Houston, April 19 (AP).—The Apollo-16 rocketed into lunar orbit today, crew and equipment ready for man's fifth landing on the moon tomorrow.

"Hello, Houston. Sweet 16 is arrived," Capt. John W. Young reported as Apollo-16 reappeared around the front edge of the moon after 35 minutes on the back side. During that period the astronauts were out of radio communication with earth.

"It was a super double fantasy," Capt. Young added. "That baby just riled us right down the line."

Capt. Young, Lt. Col. Charles M. Duke and Comdr. Thomas K. Mattingly launched a three-day, 540,000-mile outward journey from earth by sweeping behind the moon's dark side.

Fourteen minutes later, they fired the command ship's engine for more than six minutes, braking the craft's speed by about 2,000 miles an hour and setting it on an orbit ranging from about 65 to 105 miles above the surface.

The spent third stage of the Saturn-5 rocket which launched the spacecraft smashed into the moon at 2101 GMT with the force of 11 tons of TNT. Mission control reported that seismometers left on the moon by previous missions recorded lunar tremors for many minutes.

The astronauts scheduled another braking maneuver later which would put them into an even lower orbit skirting over the moon only 12 miles high.

The spacecraft awoke an hour early today to begin their own countdown for the engine firing that would thrust them into orbit to start six days of scientific adventure in the vicinity of the moon.

About 17,900 miles from that alien world, Comdr. Mattingly used a camera equipped with special film and filters to take pictures of the moon.

"The sun is very, very close to the moon and it's difficult to bore-sight on the moon," Comdr. Mattingly reported. But he said he was able to complete the assignment despite the brightness.

The moon took gravitational control of Apollo-16 when the astronauts passed through a twilight zone in which the gravitational influence of the earth and moon is equal.

They were 325,443 miles from home and 38,393 miles from the moon.

When Apollo-16 crossed this invisible line, the moon won the gravitational tug-of-war and the spacecraft's speed accelerated after slowing from 24,500 to 1,600 miles an hour on the long outward journey from the earth.

After a day of checkout, Capt. Young and Col. Duke are to board the lunar ship, Orion, and guide it to a moon landing.



Lord Chief Justice Widgery in his office yesterday.

Associated Press

When 13 Died in Londonderry Tribunal on 'Bloody Sunday' Puts 1st Blame on Marchers

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, April 19 (WP).—A British tribunal said today that paratroopers killed all 13 civilians in Londonderry on "Bloody Sunday" and it found no proof that any of the victims were armed.

Nevertheless, the tribunal of Lord Chief Justice Widgery largely absolved the army of wrongdoing and placed the initial blame for the deaths on organizers of a banned civil-rights march.

The 38-page report was promptly hailed by the army and Ulster Protestants. Ulster Catholics, from moderate to militant, were equally vehement in denouncing it as a whitewash.

Some of the most responsible said that the findings would convince Catholics that British rule is no fairer than that of the suspended Protestant-dominated regime and that the report would strengthen support for gunmen of the underground Irish Republican Army.

Lord Widgery was assigned as a one-man tribunal to investigate the fatal events of Jan. 30 in Londonderry, Northern Ireland's second largest city and a stronghold of Catholics in Ulster. He asked the court for a 21-day return-to-work order.

The fireman court, with Sir John Donaldson, a High Court judge presiding, ruled that the slowdown tactics and refusal to work reasonable overtime constituted a breach of contract.

The Conservative government, calling the slowdown a serious threat to the national economy, asked the court for a 21-day return-to-work order.

In addition to passenger train cancellations, the disruption of freight, especially coal, is already affecting supplies to power stations. Mail is piling up.

Pay negotiations between the unions and management of the nationalized rail system began in January. The employers are offering a 12 percent increase. The

unions did not appear in court today but there was no indication tonight that they would flout its authority.

The unions, in pursuit of a pay claim for 200,000 members, have ordered "working to rule."

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MiGs and Missile Boats Attack U.S. Warships in Tonkin Gulf

Nixon Talk To Nation on TV Expected

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, April 19 (UPI).—President Nixon is expected to report to the nation next week on the escalation of the Vietnam war—which today triggered violent debate in Congress—and its effect on further U.S. troop withdrawals.

The President is reported planning to deliver his televised statement after he sets a fresh assessment of the situation stemming from North Vietnam's offensive.

Brig. Gen. Alexander N. Haig, presidential adviser Henry Kissinger's deputy, is now in South Vietnam on a fact-finding trip for the President. He is expected back in a few days.

Mr. Nixon had promised a statement before May 1 on plans for further withdrawal of U.S. ground combat troops from South Vietnam. The administration has pledged to cut U.S. troops in Vietnam to 69,000 by May 1, but lately has become noncommittal on whether the pullout would continue after that in light of the war.

While Mr. Nixon prepared for his expected report to the American people, Capitol Hill erupted

U.S. campus anti-war protests rekindled by bombing of North. Page 3.

In debate over the escalation in the air war and particularly the weekend bombing by U.S. planes of Hanoi and Haiphong.

Republicans sought to win Senate approval for a resolution condemning North Vietnam for invading South Vietnam and declaring support "of the government of the United States in its intention to provide an honorable peace."

Democrats accused President Nixon of risking endless war in Vietnam and escalating the conflict into a confrontation with the Russians, thus risking possible collapse of the nuclear arms limitation talks.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers, who testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Monday, returned to the Capitol today to give House members a briefing on the present situation and its implications.

He sought to head off a new effort by House doves to legislate a quick end to U.S. involvement in the war.

After a closed-door appearance, the secretary said he found there still is "a lot of support" for Mr. Nixon's Vietnam policies.

He also said he sees no indication at present that the U.S. attacks on Hanoi and Haiphong have had any effect on the scheduled visit to Moscow by President Nixon.

His appearance was timed to precede a scheduled caucus of House Democrats which was to develop a party position on Nixon administration war policies.

But the Rogers testimony, plus sudden shifts in strategy by both supporters and opponents of the administration, led the caucus to postpone a vote until tomorrow.

Meanwhile, in the Senate, Republicans blasted the North Vietnamese offensive in the South, while anti-war Democrats called again for U.S. withdrawal from the war and abandonment of the stepped-up bombing as futile.

Russia's Role

Talking with reporters after his personal appearance at a routine weekly State Department briefing for House members, Secretary Rogers bristled when asked whether he was "fingering" the Soviet Union for providing the heavy weapons that Hanoi's

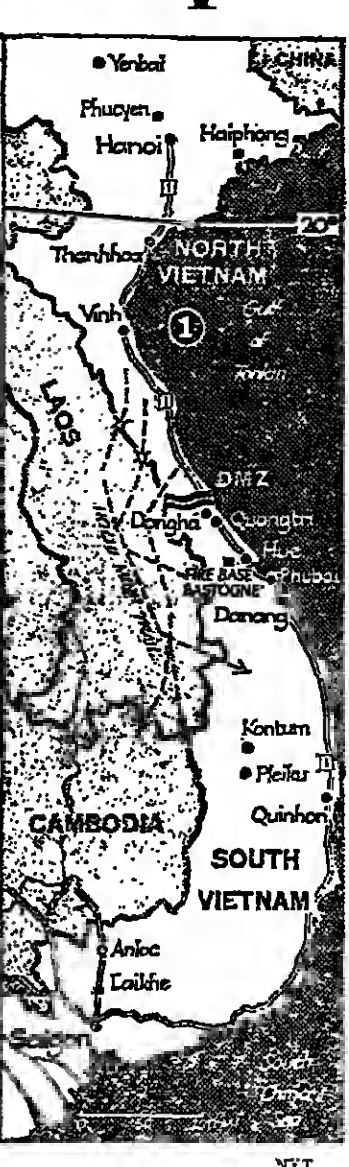
he seen in a list of 117 family groups and individual donors who gave \$25,000 or more in 1970. The list has been abstracted by The New York Times from the foundation's roster of 29,800 persons who contributed \$500 or more.

The 117 family groups gave a total of \$19,778,192, or 41 percent of the \$48,653,000 contained in the full research report. The list includes 45 candidates or family groups who made campaign investments of \$500,000 to \$1 million.

Gov. Rockefeller's total campaign spending since 1952, including the fraction of his gubernatorial campaign contributions that came from nonfamily sources

—it is something less than half—exceeds \$27 million, according to Herbert E. Alexander, the Citizens' Research Foundation director.

This estimate includes Gov. Rockefeller's campaigns for the Republican presidential nomination in 1960, 1964 and 1968 and four successful races for governor.



Another naval engagement was reported yesterday in the Gulf of Tonkin (1) where two U.S. ships were damaged earlier. Battles raged in South Vietnam.

Four 7th Fleet Sailors Hurt; One Attacking Plane Downed

SAIGON, April 19 (UPI).—North Vietnamese MIG fighters and "high-speed surface craft" attacked U.S. Seventh Fleet warships in the Gulf of Tonkin this afternoon, the U.S. command said.

"Preliminary reports indicate one MIG was destroyed and two enemy surface craft were sunk by fire from the Sterett (a U.S. Navy destroyer)," a spokesman said.

Four U.S. sailors were wounded when one of the warships involved was hit by missiles from the MIGs or the North Vietnamese gunboats, he said. The Sterett was not hit.

It was the first attack by MIGs in the war against anything except American warplanes, the spokesman said.

He said the attack took place between 20 and 30 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) as the American ships were, bombarding North Vietnamese shore batteries with their guns and missiles.

The command stressed in a statement to newsmen that it had only preliminary reports on the incident, subject to modification.

[Hanoi radio, monitored in Hong Kong by Reuters, said today that nine U.S. warships had been attacked and set on fire by North Vietnamese jets over the past two days. It also said three U.S. planes were shot down today over North Vietnam.]

Ashore today, Communist forces attacked three South Vietnamese positions in Saigon's outer defenses, overwhelmed a town in the coastal highlands region and pressed a new offensive in Cambodia to open an invasion route along Highway One into South Vietnam.

Heavy fighting, including hand-to-hand combat, was reported on Highway 13, about 27 miles north of Saigon. There was a smaller attack 13 miles south of the capital and a major assault at Dau Tieng, 40 miles northwest of the city.

The renewed Communist offensive appeared to be rolling on despite enormous losses. The South Vietnamese command reported more than 600 North Vietnamese killed in the past 24 hours with comparatively light losses to the Army of the Republic of Vietnam. U.S. air power also was taking a heavy toll of the attackers.

The battles on Saigon's outer defenses emphasized the threat to the capital itself, but the Communists' biggest success today was in the Central Highlands coastal region, where they overran a South Vietnamese battalion headquarters and captured the provincial capital of Hoai An, 237 miles northeast of Saigon.

Hoai An is in Binh Dinh Province, the least secure of the 44 provinces in South Vietnam. For the past three days all villages and hamlets there have been under Viet Cong control. Military sources indicated the North Vietnamese had brought in reinforcements for the final assault on the major town—the 10th to fall to the Communist offensive.

It was the first important Communist victory in the area and came after the North Vietnamese overran Fire Base Orange at a village called Ha Tay just west of Hoai An. The two American military advisers there were flown out by helicopters as a force of 1,200 North Vietnamese and Viet

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



GENTLE TOUCH—Ground crewman fuses a 250-pound bomb stung under wing of Phantom fighter-bomber at Da Nang Tuesday before it left on a mission over North Vietnam.

U.S. Sees No Gain in Hanoi Talks Bid

PARIS, April 19 (AP).—The American delegation to the Vietnam peace talks said today that North Vietnam's package offer to resume the conference offers "nothing in exchange" for its demands.

The delegation spokesman, Stephen Ledogar, was answering questions on conditions laid down two days ago by North Vietnamese Minister of State Xuan

They showed that "he has not lost the ability to demand everything while offering nothing in exchange."

The more presence in Paris of Le Duc Tho has not amounted to anything in the past, so his presence is not something to be bargained for.

The United States indefinitely suspended the peace talks on March 23 and said that it would be willing to resume them if the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong showed that they were prepared to "negotiate seriously."

Since the Communist offensive began on March 30, the United States has said that it would not resume negotiations while the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam is under way.

However, the United States and North Vietnam, in a series of secret contacts, have discussed resuming the talks. The United States apparently wants above all resumption of secret talks.

The Americans are apparently willing to agree to regular public meetings of the conference if parallel secret talks are conducted, but only after a halt in the present Communist offensive.

Astronaut Duke, 196,000 Miles Out, Needs a Moon Suit Tailor

SPACE CENTER, Houston, April 19 (AP).—Astronaut Charles M. Duke, 196,000 miles from earth aboard Apollo-16, found himself in need of a tailor yesterday. His space suit was too tight.

Lt. Col. Duke and astronaut John W. Young practiced putting on the suits they'll wear on the moon's surface, and Col. Duke said it was hard to get his six-foot frame into the bulky white suit. Capt. Young, acting as Col. Duke's valet, had trouble with a zipper.

"John had a difficult time getting the zipper closed," said Col. Duke. "He zipped it in front first so the (back) zipper would line up better and got it closed."

Then he added, "The suit felt like I had grown an inch or two. Would it be possible for us to let the legs out on the suit a half inch to an inch?"

"We will talk about that," said mission control. "Guess you are growing."

"It feels like I'm stretching out an inch or so," agreed Col. Duke. "Better watch it," said capsule communicator Tony England. "You're six feet."

Men taller than six feet are excluded from space flight, but Col. Duke only laughed and observed, "It's too late now."

Campaign Finance in the U.S.—the Personal Wealth Factor

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, April 19 (NYT).—The most detailed study ever made of campaign contributions to political candidates has confirmed a cynical notion about American elections—that one formidable asset for public office is great personal wealth.

This finding is documented in several new studies and in a large, computerized analysis of 1970 campaign contributions reported in Washington, and 10 states. The studies and the analysis were prepared by the Citizens' Research Foundation of Princeton, N.J.

The foundation, a nonprofit, nonpartisan election spending study center, has just published, at \$75 a copy, a compendium of campaign donors of \$500 or more in 1970.

On the basis of public but formerly un assembled data, the foundation's studies disclose that Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York and his family have given him the most money ever spent by an American to obtain and hold public office—including family spending of at least \$45 million in 1970.

Rockefellers Spent \$4.5 Million on 1970 Governor's Race

This year, however, wealthy candidates for federal office—those running for state offices are exempt—have been barred by law from spending great sums on their own campaigns.

The new Federal Election Campaign Act, which went into effect April 7, bars gifts to candidates by themselves and their relatives of more than an aggregate of \$25,000 for a House race, \$35,000 for a Senate candidacy and \$50,000 for the presidency.

The significance of this limitation, assuming it is enforced, can be seen in a list of 117 family groups and individual donors who gave \$25,000 or more in 1970. The list has been abstracted by The New York Times from the foundation's roster of 29,800 persons who contributed \$500 or more.

The 117 family groups gave a total of \$19,778,192, or 41 percent of the \$48,653,000 contained in the full research report. The list includes 45 candidates or family groups who made campaign investments of \$500,000 to \$1 million.

Gov. Rockefeller's total campaign spending since 1952, including the fraction of his gubernatorial campaign contributions that came from nonfamily sources

Tribunal on 'Bloody Sunday' Puts 1st Blame on Marchers

(Continued from Page 1)

gans, there might have been no serious incidents. But the paratroopers were sent in only to make arrests and not, as some charged, to terrorize Catholics or flush out IRA gunmen.

● In the most devastating and longest exchange of fire, behind the high-rise Rossville Flats, civilians shot first and there is "no reason to suppose that the soldiers would have opened fire if they had not been fired upon first."

● There was no breakdown in army discipline, no indiscriminate firing, although some paratroopers behaved more responsibly than others.

● Although none of the victims were proven to have carried arms, there is "strong suspicion that some... had been firing weapons or handling bombs."

In a special statement in Parliament today, Prime Minister Edward Heath said the government accepted Lord Widgery's findings, and "all shades of opinion sincerely concerned with the truth must feel indebted to him for his objective and painstaking analysis of events."

Lord Widgery also compiled a detailed narrative, and it does not fully support the conclusions in his report on the inquiry. This will make the inquiry and its results a continuing and possibly inflammatory subject of debate.

He said "the most important single issue" is determining who fired first in the Rossville Flats exchange. He summarized sharply conflicting eyewitness testimony on both sides. Bogsie residents and some neutral observers insist-

ed that the soldiers opened up. The military and some neutral witnesses said civilians—presumably IRA gunmen—began the shooting. Lord Widgery concluded that the soldiers are telling the truth, largely because one team of television newsmen supported their version.

At least four of the 13 victims were killed by shots "fired without justification," Lord Widgery reported. He said the four were part of a civilian group running away from trouble.

The army, he observed, claimed that its every shot was an aimed round, targeted on an identified gunman or bomb thrower. However, Lord Widgery said that "grounds put forward for identifying gunmen at windows were sometimes flimsy" and "the identification of supposed nail bombers was equally nebulous."

Army 'Vindicated'

Geoffrey Johnson Smith, defense under secretary of state, said the army will take no disciplinary action against any soldiers involved although Lord Widgery's report rebuked several.

Mr. Johnson Smith concluded that "the army has been wholly vindicated by the report." He said: "I think the army comes out of it very well indeed."

Ulster Protestants agreed. The Rev. William Beattie, 60, aide to the Rev. Ian Paisley, a political leader, called the report "fair" and said it had made clear that the march organizers "are to blame for the deaths."

Tom Clifton, publicity officer for the Protestants' extremist Ulster Vanguard movement, said

Britain Going To U.S. to Sell Its Old Coins

LONDON, April 19 (UPI).—The Royal Mint announced today it was about to sell money—in the United States.

Harold Glover, deputy master of the mint, announced the unprecedented move and immediately flew off to Washington to start selling proof sets of the old shillings-pence British coins, outmoded when Britain switched to decimal currency.

The report was more favorable to the army than his group had expected.

But the Catholic response was uniformly hostile. Tom Conaty, chairman of the moderate Belfast Central Citizens' Defense Committee, said:

"I think it is the best recruiting pamphlet for the IRA I have seen for a long time. It destroys the credibility of anyone who says, 'Give Britain a chance.'"

Ivan Cooper, a Catholic Labor member of the defunct provincial government, said the document was a "total distortion of the truth." Lord Widgery "has been dishonest... He is nothing short of an accessory to the actions of the paratroopers."

Bernadette Devlin, the Ulster Catholic member of the British Parliament, said that Lord Widgery's report "is an ever growing line of British establishment lies sent to slander and libel the people of Ireland."

IRA Factions May Be Uniting, Ulster Security Officials Fear

BELFAST, April 19 (UPI).—Security officials expressed fears today that the British Army's killing of Joseph McCann, a Belfast leader of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, may unite the two factions of the IRA in a new upsurge of violence.

An IRA statement, attributed to neither the Official nor the Provisional wing, seemed to bear out the security officials' fears. The statement said: "The death of Joseph McCann has not been in vain, for it has strengthened the determination of the republicans to continue and escalate their political activities until all their demands are met."

Members of the two factions banded together to erect barricades in Belfast's Catholic neighborhoods and to snipe at British patrols as new violence erupted following yesterday's killing of Mr. McCann, 24, who was slain while fleeing a British security check Saturday.

The Catholic civil-rights movement joined the IRA in denouncing the slaying as "cold-blooded murder." He was killed deliberately as part of a plot by British Army elements to block British government efforts to end 32 months of Northern Irish violence, the Northern Irish Civil Rights Association stated.

It demanded an investigation of army activity in the province.

The IRA's Official wing said it would fight on until the last British soldier left Ireland and until Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic had been unified as a socialist state.

Security officials said the Official wing, which emphasizes political activity with a Marxist orientation, appeared to be critical of the military tactics of the Provisionals, particularly the "Provo" terror-bombing of non-military targets.

But they said that there were signs that the two factions were drawing together.

"In an apparent effort to rally support for a policy of continued violence both wings of the IRA have, during the past three days, intensified their terrorist activity," the army added.

The new violence following the McCann killing yesterday included:

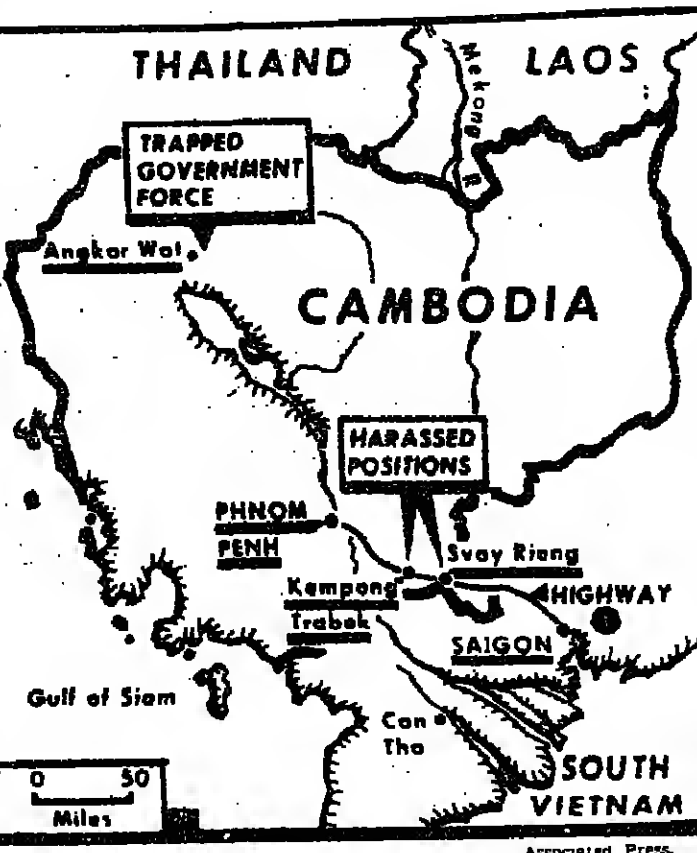
● The explosion in Belfast of an IRA car bomb. A policeman and a pedestrian were injured.

● Firing on British patrols in Belfast and Londonderry, Ulster's second largest city. One terrorist gunman was hit in exchanges of fire, an army spokesman said.

● The damaging of 20 houses in Newtownstewart when a bomb—estimated to contain 20 to 30 pounds of explosives—exploded in a car.

● The killing of a man in an apparent IRA assassination in Newtown Hamilton, close to the republic's border. The body was found in a sack. It bore bullet wounds and was booby-trapped, with 200 pounds of explosives and six land mines surrounding the body. Army experts defused the booby-trap.

The army identified the body as that of James Elliott, 33, a Protestant member of the Ulster Defense Regiment, who was kidnapped Monday. Dublin police said they detained two men in connection with the slaying.



Kampong Trabek came under Communist attack yesterday.

MiGs, Missile Boats Attack U.S. Warships in Tonkin Gulf

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Cong attacked. The defenders held out for 36 hours before they were overwhelmed. The South Vietnamese defenders of Ha Tay fled into the marshlands.

U.S. military sources said American fighter-bombers were again hitting targets in North Vietnam but gave no further details.

A communiqué read on Hanoi radio said U.S. planes bombed yesterday, bombed within 70 miles of the North Vietnamese capital.

The U.S. command said B-52s made 22 air strikes against Communist positions in South Vietnam, a record for the current offensives. Six Americans were killed in two helicopter crashes. In Cambodia Communist troops today launched concentrated attacks on a 40-mile stretch of Highway One linking Phnom Penh with Saigon, military officials said. Hand-to-hand fighting was underway in some areas.

Communist forces occupied three-quarters of the roadside market town of Kampong Trabek, 55 miles southeast of the capital. Fighting was reported there, at Chpin, two and a half miles south of Svay Rieng, and at other government positions on the road.

Battle in Laos

VIENTIANE, April 19 (Reuters).—North Vietnamese troops poured heavy mortar and artillery barrages on a village in southeastern Laos to drive out its Laotian defenders, a government spokesman said today.

The North Vietnamese fired at least 1,000 rounds of mortar and artillery into the village of Ban Grik, which lies 20 miles east of Pakse, the spokesman said.

Ten government soldiers were killed and 24 wounded during the fighting, while the Communists, estimated at one battalion, suffered 35 dead, mostly in air strikes.

Viet Cong Claims

SAIGON, April 19 (Reuters).—The Viet Cong's Liberation Radio said today that 30,000 South Vietnamese government troops had been killed, wounded or captured during the first three weeks of North Vietnam's offensive in the South.

The radio said that from March 30, the first day of the offensive, to April 15 the "heroic people

and armed forces in the South" destroyed or damaged more than 150 military planes.

Other successes claimed were more than 1,000 military vehicles, including 300 armored personnel carriers and tanks destroyed or captured and 300 artillery pieces ranging from 105 mm to 175 mm guns.

In Washington, Defense Secretary Melvin Laird said yesterday that American casualty figures for the three-week-old North Vietnamese offensive showed at least 12 and possibly 14 Americans killed, two aircraft lost and three ships hit.

Mr. Laird said that of the men lost, two were aboard ships that had been damaged by North Vietnamese shore fire and a third was killed in a shipboard accident.

The two aircraft lost were an F-105 and an A-7, he said.

USS Worden Was Struck by A U.S. Missile

Incident on Sunday Killed 1 and Injured 9

SAIGON, April 19 (AP).—The U.S. guided-missile frigate Worden, damaged off the coast of North Vietnam Sunday, with one man killed and nine injured, apparently was hit inadvertently by missiles fired by American planes, the U.S. command said today.

After examination of shell fragments found on the vessel, it now seems most likely that two anti-radiation missiles were inadvertently launched by friendly aircraft or malfunctioned and struck the ship, the command said.

The Worden was the second American ship damaged in action over the weekend in the Gulf of Tonkin. The other was the guided-missile destroyer Buchanan, which was hit by a Communist shore battery. One man was killed and seven wounded.

Officials had said earlier that an explosion occurred aboard the Worden, and there was some speculation she might have been hit by a high-speed North Vietnamese boat.

Pacific Fleet authorities sought to hush up the incident, releasing only scanty information for nearly 24 hours.

The Worden now is at Subic Bay, in the Philippines, for repairs.

The command said the ship was hit while in the northern part of the Gulf of Tonkin on rescue duty in support of planes making raids on North Vietnam.

"At the time the Worden was hit, both attack and support aircraft were in the vicinity of the ship," the command said. "Six high-speed North Vietnamese surface craft were also present in the vicinity of the USS Worden. It was necessary to avoid an examination of the fragments to rule out the possibility of hostile origin."

The command said one of the nine men wounded was in serious condition and the superstructure of the Worden "was penetrated by numerous small fragments."

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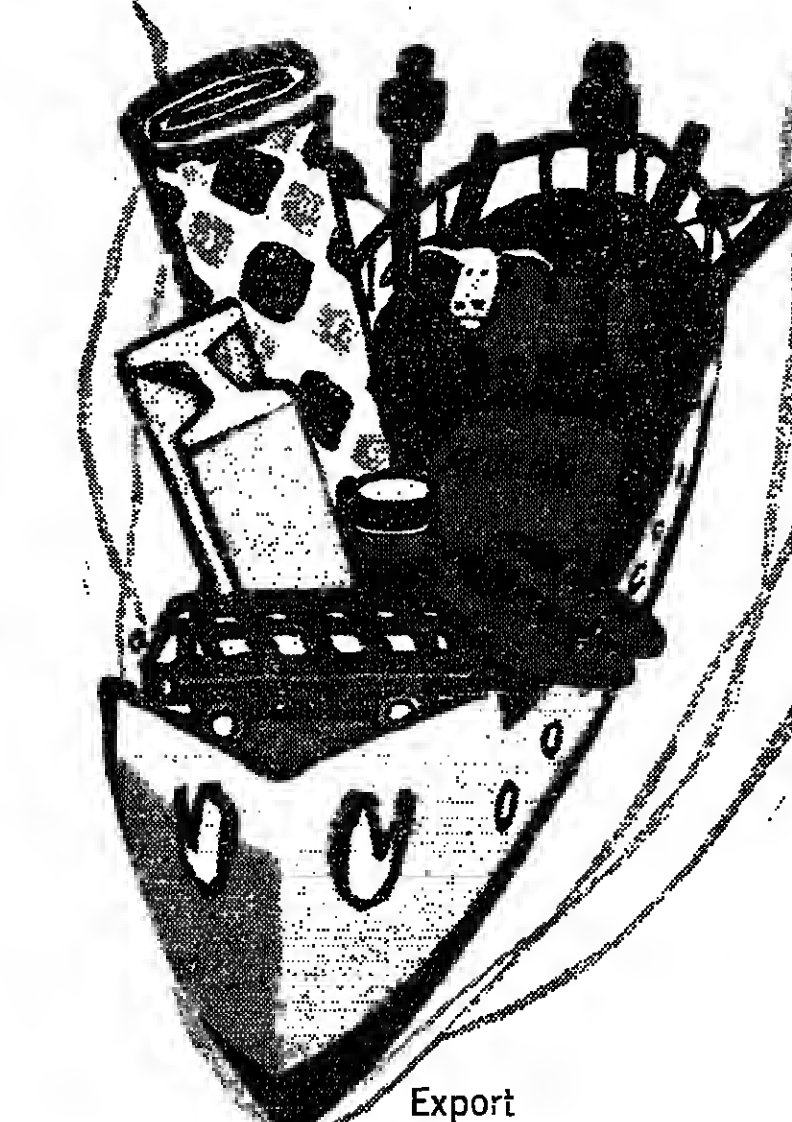
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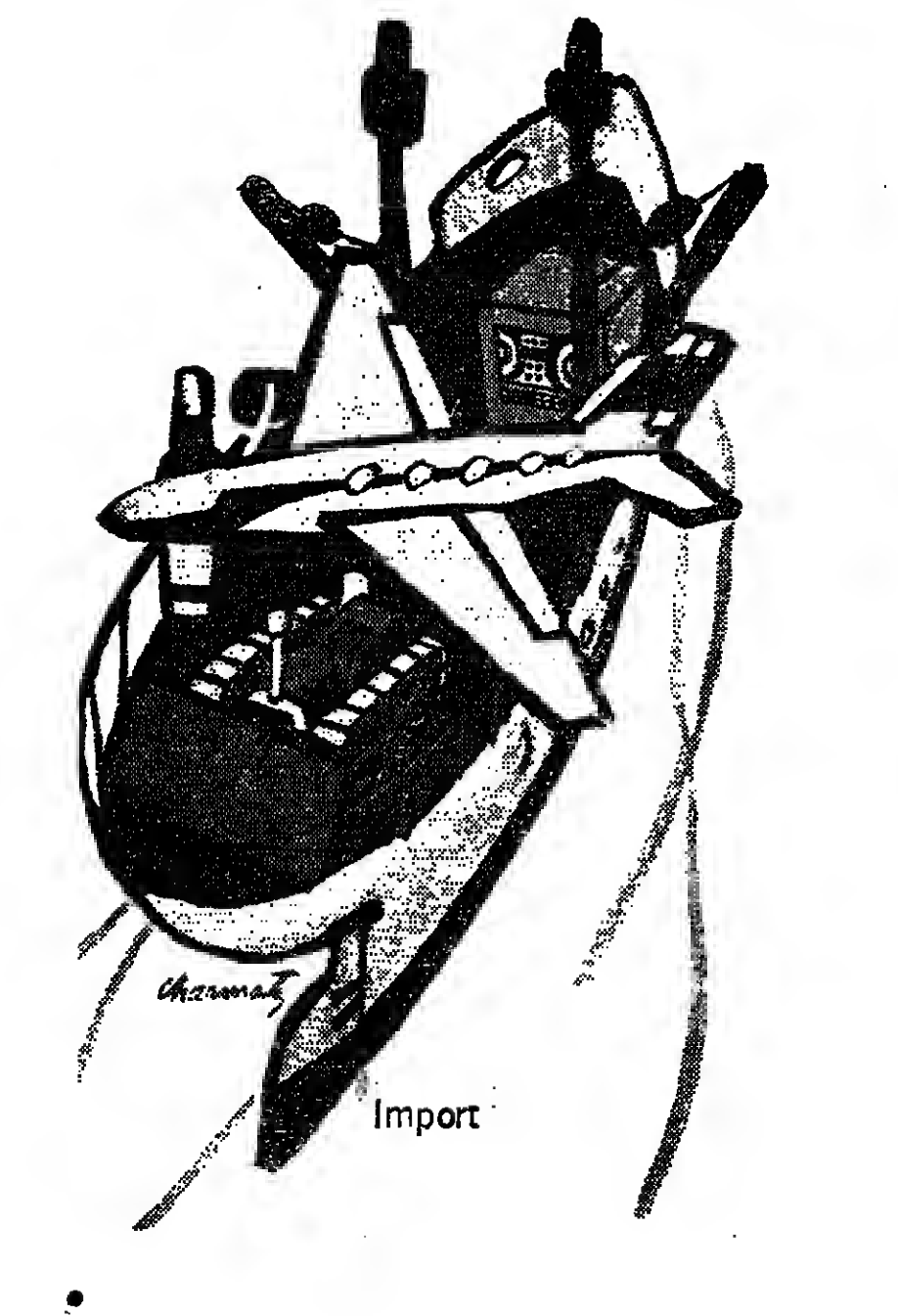
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Import



Nixon Is Expected to Report To Nation on Vietnam War

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forces are using in what administration officials call a "massive invasion."

"I'm not fingering anybody," Mr. Rogers retorted. "I'm just telling the truth, and that truth is that most of the equipment was supplied by the Soviet Union."

But he said "North Vietnam is the culprit in this" and repeated the argument he directed at Foreign Relations Committee chairman J.W. Fulbright, D. Ark., Monday. "I don't see how anyone can fail to notice the enemy shelling of (South Vietnamese) cities, killing of civilians and violating of agreements."

Today Sen. Fulbright called the renewed bombing of the North, which he said proved the bankruptcy of the President's Vietnamization program, "barbaric, inhumane and obscene."

Later House Democrats wrangled for two hours trying to develop a majority-party position on the war. But at the last minute members critical of the administration's policy dropped an effort to get the 257-member caucus to endorse a stringent end-the-war bill.

They substituted a resolution that instructs the Foreign Affairs Committee to report within 30 days legislation to "terminate all U.S. military involvement in and over Indochina, subject only to obtaining the release of our prisoners of war and all available information on the missing in action."

But the caucus did vote, 105-87, today to remove from the original proposal by anti-war members a reference to the Senate bill sponsored by Sens. Mike Gravel, D. Alaska, and Walter Mondale, D. Minn., which would order a complete U.S. military pullout from Vietnam within 30 to 60 days, contingent only on release by the Communists of U.S. prisoners.

Many House doves have rallied behind today's resolution, sponsored by Democratic whip Thomas P. O'Neill, of Massachusetts, but the House Foreign Affairs Committee, which in the past has never reported out a bill dealing with Vietnam policy, because its senior members have generally supported U.S. policy, now is narrowly divided on the war because of a change of senti-

Break in U.K. Rail Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

unions are holding out for 16 percent.

If the unions ignore the court order they will be held in contempt. Sir John in his ruling reminded the unions that he spoke for a court of law that was independent of government and that "represented the public by upholding the rule of law and applying the law of the land."

Last month a union was fined \$13,000 because it ignored a court order to stop its ban on the unloading at Liverpool docks of container trucks of two companies using non-dock labor.

If the fine is not paid by next month the court has power to sequester union bank deposits or other assets to cover the fine.

Representatives of the three rail unions declined to comment on the court decision, saying their executive committees would discuss it tomorrow.

But Victor Feather, secretary-general of the Trades Union Congress, said the decision to reduce the cooling-off period by one week from the government's requested 21 days was "confirmation of the TUC view that a speedy settlement is possible."

"The difference between the parties is so small that the three days spent in looking at legalistic features could have been more fruitfully spent in direct negotiations," he said.

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French Jails Let Women Use Makeup
PARIS, April 19 (AP).—Beginning on May 1, lipstick, powder and eye makeup will be permitted in women's prisons in France.

Prison Administrator-Director Henri Le Cornu said in a directive to wardens that "facial makeup has become a common practice for women. To deprive women prisoners of makeup... could lead to negligent habits, in addition to the psychological consequences involved."

Handwritten signature or scribble at the bottom of the page.

Violence at Harvard

U.S. Campus Protests on War Rekindled by Bombing North

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—Campus anti-war protests rekindled by the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam have erupted into violence at Harvard University and at scattered confrontations with police at the University of Maryland.

Demonstrations elsewhere yesterday were generally peaceful, but some drew little response but a few, including anti-war protests called for student strikes on Friday.

At Harvard, about 30 demonstrators split off from a peace march in Cambridge, Mass., to stage a 10-minute assault on the university's Center for International Affairs.

Police fired at least 15 rounds of tear gas over a two-hour period to disperse a crowd of 1,500 to 2,000 demonstrators who gathered outside the building. Three persons were arrested.

The Center, where presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger formerly had an office, was littered with broken glass and overturned furniture. Slogans such as "Nixon is a pig" and "NLF Wins" were sprayed on the walls. A fire with papers was confined to second-floor offices.

A spokesman at the Center estimated damage at \$25,000, but was not sure whether the word was whether important papers were in the fire.

The march began with a 4 p.m. rally on Boston Common where resident Nixon was burned in effigy. Later the demonstrators marched five miles to Harvard Square in Cambridge where they broke windows in a few stores and a post office before going to the Center.

Day-long demonstrations at the University of Maryland resulted in the arrest of 14 persons on charges of assault and carrying deadly weapons—rocks.

Windows were broken in an ROTC building during a rally and later about 500 students locked U.S. Route 1 for an hour, about 100 riot-equipped state policemen used tear gas and clubs to break up the demonstration.

At Columbia University, about

1,000 students voted last night to go on strike starting today but said they would not try to bar others from classes. But the strike call appeared to have little effect today.

Columbia President William McGuffee appeared before a strike meeting to argue against "coercing others who disagree with you. Coercing others is a violation of people's rights, and we will not tolerate it," he said.

At Princeton University, about 800 persons, most of them students, voted last night to strike and to try to persuade but not intimidate those who attend classes to join the protest.

University President Robert F. Goheen, who attended the meeting of about 1,200 persons, said: "I shall to the best of my ability oppose anyone who obstructs any person of this campus from going to class."

At Ithaca, N.Y., Cornell President Dale R. Corson turned down a request to call off classes. About 300 students who met last night, said they were considering taking over the Cornell Student Union building as an anti-war protest.

Elsewhere, three college presidents spoke out against the renewed bombing of North Vietnam. They included Dartmouth's John Kemeny, Brown's Donald Hornig and the Rev. John Brooks at Holy Cross.

Anti-U.S. Acts in Barcelona
BARCELONA, April 19 (AP)—A small group of youths hurled rocks and gasoline bombs at the Institute of American Studies here last night. They shouted slogans about the Vietnam war before dispersing quickly.

Surprising Discovery

U.S. Experts Find Magnetism In First 4 Moon Rock Samples

By Walter Sullivan

HOUSTON, April 19 (UPI)—In what was described here yesterday as possibly the most surprising discovery to come from exploration of the moon, it has been found that rock samples of different types collected at all four Apollo landing sites were imprinted with a substantial magnetic field from three to four billion years ago.

The earth is believed to be magnetic because it spins rather rapidly and has a molten core. The moon spins only once a month and it has been widely assumed to be solid throughout. A major effort will be made on the current Apollo-16 mission to seek explanations for the observed magnetism. For example, Navy Capt. John W. Young is to carry out a magnetic survey of Palmetto Crater, a little more than one mile north of the projected landing site.

By means of a magnetometer, this survey will assess the possibility that impacts of large meteorites, such as the one that presumably produced this crater, could in some way leave a residue of local magnetism. Two magnetic measurements by astronauts of the Apollo-15 mission, one near Cone Crater and the other midway between it and their lunar module hinted at this possibility.

Twice as Sensitive
As on previous missions, a magnetometer will be left at the site, its readings radiated to earth automatically. This one, however, will be twice as sensitive and five times more stable than its predecessors.

Furthermore, a lunar sub-satellite capable of prolonged magnetic measurements will be ejected from the command module before leaving lunar orbit to head home.

Dr. Paul J. Coleman of the University of California at Los Angeles reported yesterday on findings obtained with the sub-satellite launched from Apollo-15. It transmitted data from lunar orbit between last August and February of this year. The results showed marked variations in

Agnew Going To Tokyo on Okinawa Pact

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—The White House announced today that Vice-President Agnew will go to Tokyo on May 15 as President Nixon's personal representative at ceremonies marking the revision of Okinawa to Japan.

Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said Mr. Nixon is sending Mr. Agnew because the President "attaches great importance to this historic event." Mr. Agnew has never visited Japan, he said.

The United States has administered Okinawa since World War II and is handing the island back to Japan under terms of the agreement negotiated last year.

Mr. Warren said Mr. Agnew's Tokyo stay will be "of a reasonably brief duration" because Mr. Nixon wants to confer with him before the start of his trip to Moscow later the same week.



CAMPUS CAMPAIGNER—James Meredith grinning as he chats with students during a visit to the University of Mississippi campus. He is running for U.S. Senate.

Personal Wealth Factor Cited In U.S. Campaign Funding

(Continued from Page 1)

members, in his gubernatorial campaign against former Justice Arthur J. Goldberg, his Democratic opponent.

In Alexander's 1970 campaign gift compendium, "Political Contributions of \$500 or More in 1970," the computer, by assembling names and figures from public campaign spending reports in Albany, N.Y., found that Gov. Rockefeller's sister, Abby Maize, and his brothers, John D. 3d, David, Laurence and Winthrop, gave him \$1,448,333. The governor reported giving his various campaign committees \$7,500.

The governor's stepmother, the

late Martha Baird Rockefeller, gave him \$2,803,500 for his 1970 race (an amount on which she was presumably required to pay a federal gift tax of about \$888,000).

With other, smaller contributions—\$500, for example, from John D. Rockefeller 4th, a Democrat of Charleston, W. Va.—the family total amounted to \$4.5 million as shown in the foundation's book.

Not shown but to be included in a forthcoming report by the foundation was \$51,883 the governor listed as "expenditures" in his Albany campaign financial disclosures—that is, out-of-pocket costs not borne by established fund-raising committees but paid directly by him.

In Ohio, the unsuccessful 1970 Senate campaign of Howard M. Metzger, a Democratic businessman, against Robert Taft Jr. received \$507,500 from his wife and his four daughters.

Norton Simon, the Los Angeles food executive, who is also a millionaire art collector, and his wife, Lucille, invested \$1,800,000 in a losing bid for the Republican Senate nomination, which was won by George Murphy.

Mr. Murphy was defeated in November by John V. Tunney, a Democrat, who received family contributions of \$123,475. Sen. Tunney is a son of Gene Tunney, the retired heavyweight boxing champion.

State-wide campaigns in Florida also attracted candidates of unusual wealth. Frederick H. Schultz of Jacksonville, a former speaker of the Florida House, lost a bid for the Democratic senatorial nomination, despite a personal contribution of \$308,000. The nomination and later the election went to Lawton Chiles.

In the Republican gubernatorial primary, Jack M. Eckard, a Clearwater, Fla., drug and department-store owner, spent \$1,105,832 of his own money on his campaign and failed to win the nomination, which went to Claude R. Kirk Jr.

The data sources were the files of the secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House here in Washington repositories of required financial filings under the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, which expired this month.

The gifts reported here for congressional races in all 50 states totaled only \$7.2 million, a figure believed to be about an \$83 million understatement of the \$90 million that Mr. Alexander estimates was spent to elect the 92d Congress in 1970. The old federal law did not require financial reporting on primary campaigns. The new one does.

Apollo-16 Schedule

Here are the key events of the Apollo-16 moon mission. All times are GMT, and subject to change:

Today

0630—Apollo-16 fires main engine for 24 seconds to lower its orbit to 67-by-12 miles high.

0424—Astronauts begin nine-hour rest period.

1324—Rest period ends.

1542—Duke enters lunar module, followed by Young, to prepare for the lunar landing.

1808—Command ship and lunar module separate, with Thomas K. Mattingly remaining in the command module.

1936—Command ship raises its orbit to 70 to 80 miles high with a six-second main-engine firing.

2039—Lunar module begins its final descent.

2041—Young and Duke land on the moon.

Friday, April 21

0019—Young and Duke depressurize their landing craft for the first lunar surface excursion. The surface television camera is turned on at the same time. Young steps on the moon 10 minutes later, followed by Duke in another 10 minutes.

0719—Young and Duke return to lunar module.

2244—Lunar module cabin is depressurized for second surface excursion. Young steps on the moon 10 minutes later, followed by Duke in another 10 minutes.

Chile Plans To Take Over ITT Company

Allende Announces Move at Huge Rally

By Juan de Onis

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 19 (UPI)—President Salvador Allende announced yesterday that he would ask the Chilean Congress to nationalize the properties in Chile of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. which he accused of "imperialist penetration."

The announcement was made before a huge, pro-government rally here that matched in numbers an anti-government rally last week in the same location near the National Stadium. In each case, about 200,000 persons were present.

These massive turnouts in this capital of 3 million people reflected the strong political sentiments that divide Chileans, for and against the government program to "build socialism" here. Mr. Allende's decision to seek nationalization of the ITT properties, which the American company values at \$200 million, is a challenge to the anti-Marxist majority that controls Congress.

Major Property

The major property of ITT in Chile is the Chilean Telephone Co., with a declared book value, recognized in a concession contract ratified by the Chilean Congress, of \$153 million. ITT owns 70 percent of the company and the contract provides for progressive acquisition of majority ownership by the Chilean government.

Negotiations for purchase of ITT's interest in the telephone company were broken off by the Chilean government in September and a state administrator was named to run the system, which has 360,000 lines.

Since then, ITT has become a major political issue in domestic affairs here because of documents, disclosed by Jack Anderson, the U.S. syndicated columnist, alleging that ITT officials and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency sought to prevent Mr. Allende from taking office through a military coup or economic crisis after he won the presidential election of September, 1970.

Lt. Governor of California Testifies in Senate ITT Probe

WASHINGTON, April 19 (UPI).

—Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke of California testified today that the idea of holding the Republican National Convention in San Diego was "hatched" last spring, one day after he met with ITT lobbyist Dita D. Beard and former Attorney General John N. Mitchell.

But Mr. Reinecke said that he had not discussed the convention with either person.

Mr. Reinecke told the Senate Judiciary Committee that he met with Mr. Mitchell in the morning of April 28, 1971, and with Mrs. Beard, the Washington lobbyist for the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., on the afternoon of the same day.

The next day, April 27, a group of San Diego representatives got together at a social reception at Republican National Headquarters here and "that was where the idea really hatched" for the San Diego convention, he said.

Mr. Reinecke denied that he discussed the convention with either Mrs. Beard or Mr. Mitchell at the April 29 meetings. He said that he "obviously did not... because the idea did not seed until the following day."

It was disclosed earlier that Peter M. Flanigan, a top presidential assistant, had agreed to answer committee questions tomorrow on what he knows about the selection of San Diego as the convention site.

In his testimony, Mr. Reinecke insisted that all he discussed with Mr. Mitchell was California's economic problems, including the Lockheed Corp.'s effort to obtain a loan guarantee from the government.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D.-Mass., expressed astonishment that Mr. Reinecke did not discuss the convention with Mr. Mitchell even though the idea for the convention arose the following day.

"Wasn't there anything in those conversations [with Mrs. Beard and Mr. Mitchell] that helped bring this about?" Sen. Kennedy said.

"It just wasn't a matter that we discussed," Mr. Reinecke replied.

In previous testimony, Mr. Mitchell has denied any connection with the effort to put the convention in San Diego and any knowledge of a pledge by ITT to underwrite San Diego's cost of sponsoring the convention.

Chile and Its Creditor Nations Are Rescheduling Some Debts

PARIS, April 19 (Reuters).

—Chile and its creditor nations tonight reached an agreement on rescheduling part of the South

American nation's foreign debts, it was announced here.

Guy Nebot, a French Treasury official who is also chairman of the 16-nation "Paris Club" of creditors, told newsmen: "The final documents are now being drafted and the agreement will be signed later tonight."

Chile's foreign debts are estimated to total about \$3 billion. But the discussions were mainly concerned with the rescheduling of about \$680 million in liabilities that are falling due between 1971 and 1974.

Conference sources said that Chile would be given a two-year period of grace before resuming its debt servicing over the next six years.

The Chileans had originally sought four years' grace and a debt-servicing period spread over 10 years, the sources said.

Meany Urges Alternatives To Strikes

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP).

—AFL-CIO president George Meany told senators yesterday he does not believe in strikes any more and that he is hoping for some voluntary method of settling disputes through use of impartial arbitrators.

He emphasized that he strongly supports the right to strike and could fight as hard as he could any legal limitations on it.

But he added that "I don't think strikes mean what they used to," and commented that they had become excessively costly both for unions and management.

Mr. Meany appeared before the Senate Labor subcommittee to oppose President Nixon's bill to force settlements in national emergency transportation disputes.

Chairman Harrison A. Williams, D.-N.J., told the labor leader that he was interested in reports that the AFL-CIO is working on plan to avoid strikes through voluntary agreements to use impartial arbitrators.

Mr. Meany confirmed that such plan was being considered.

He said that he had observed at strikes over the meaning of contract provisions, once fairly common, had been almost eliminated long ago by agreements to submit such disagreements to impartial arbitrators.

Now, he said, he is hopeful that could be extended much further.

The first step, he said, might be to include in contracts a procedure for a six-month extension beyond the expiration date while a impartial arbitrator tries to work out details of a new contract.

But he insisted that such a plan must be entirely voluntary. Under the Nixon bill, a procedure could be written into law which could result in government imposition of a settlement on the parties.

A government board would be named which could select one of two final offers of the parties, and this would be the settlement. Mr. Meany called this procedure the latest example of this administration's penchant for government by gimmickry.

It would be "utterly unworkable in practice," he said.

A Smallpox Scare Ends

HANNOVER, April 19 (Reuters).

—Ejub Hodzaj, 24, a Yugoslav who a smallpox scare here, a month ago, leading authorities to quarantine nearly 700 people, left hospital today. The last of 600 quarantined were freed on today. The quarantine and vaccinations of citizens cost the city \$10,000.

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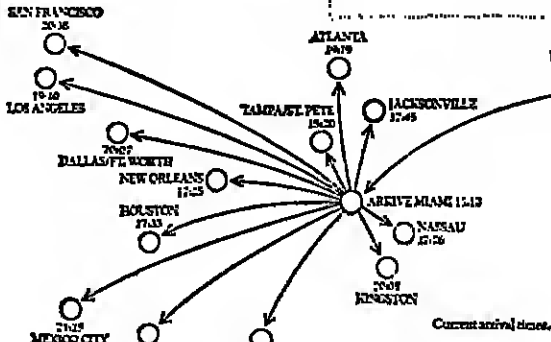
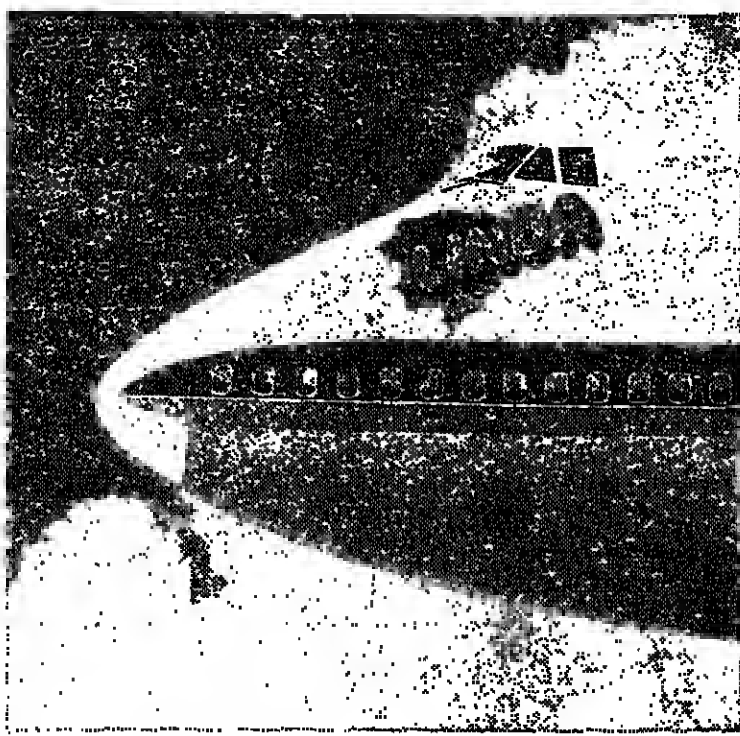
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U.S. Court Enjoins Ex-Agent From Publishing Book on CIA

By Jim Mann

WASHINGTON, April 19 (UPI).—The Justice Department yesterday obtained a temporary court order to prevent a former agent of the Central Intelligence Agency from publishing a magazine article or book about the CIA's intelligence-gathering activities.

The broadly worded court order, signed by U.S. District Judge Albert V. Bryan Jr. in Alexandria, Va., also requires the former agent, Victor L. Marchetti, to return to the CIA all documents and other property he obtained while employed at the agency.

In addition, Mr. Marchetti was ordered to submit any manuscript or other writing about the CIA—"factual, fictional or otherwise"—to the agency for examination at least 30 days before its release.

The action was based on the theory that Mr. Marchetti had breached a contract he signed as a CIA employee, promising not to disclose information that might jeopardize national security.

Novel Published

Mr. Marchetti was employed by the CIA from 1955 to 1969, serving at one point as executive assistant to the agency's deputy director. After resigning from the agency, he published a novel called "The Rope Dancer" about an employee of the "National Intelligence Agency."

In affidavits submitted to Judge Bryan, high-ranking CIA officials, including director Richard Helms,

said that the CIA has received advance copies of an article entitled "Twilight of the Spooks," written by Mr. Marchetti for publication in "a magazine with nationwide circulation."

The CIA officials said that they have also obtained a copy of an outline for a book about the CIA, written by Mr. Marchetti and purchased by "a leading publishing house in New York."

The Justice Department did not disclose the names of the publisher and the magazine. However, late last night, Aaron Latham, an associate editor of Esquire magazine, acknowledged that Mr. Marchetti recently wrote an article entitled "Twilight of the Spooks" for Esquire.

Manuscript Returned

Mr. Latham said that, about two weeks ago, Esquire returned the manuscript without publishing it at Mr. Marchetti's request, after Mr. Marchetti told Esquire that he had signed a contract with the publishing house of Albert A. Knopf to do a book about the CIA.

Copies of the magazine article and book outline were submitted to Judge Bryan by the CIA for his private examination. The CIA said that agent Robert P. B. Lehmann of New York obtained the manuscripts from "a confidential source" on March 12.

With the manuscripts was a CIA deputy director's analysis of the ways he feels the article jeopardizes current intelligence sources and methods.

Included in the court papers was a copy of the "secrecy agreement" signed by Mr. Marchetti in 1955.

U.S. Loss Seen

The Justice Department argued that if Mr. Marchetti were allowed to breach the agreement, the United States would suffer losses in intelligence sources, techniques and personnel, all of which are the property of the United States. Asked whether the Justice Department was also considering criminal prosecution, a department spokesman replied, "That would be something you would have to take up with the CIA," which, he said, would be responsible for documenting a case against Mr. Marchetti.

A hearing in the case is scheduled for April 28.

Ellsberg Gets Some Trial Data Under Secrecy

LOS ANGELES, April 19 (UPI).—A federal judge ruled yesterday that certain sections of the Pentagon papers, which the government intends to use in the trial of Daniel Ellsberg, must be furnished to the defense but kept in a secret classification.

Judge William M. Byrne said that he would issue an order that the documents be turned over to lawyers for Ellsberg and co-defendant Anthony J. Russo but that they not be supplied to the press or public.

Judge Byrne said that the documents could be shown to experts, consultants and prospective witnesses in preparation of the defense of the former Rand Corp. employee and his colleague, who are charged with unauthorized possession and use of secret government papers.

Mr. Ellsberg was represented by his lawyer but was not in court yesterday. Mr. Russo was there with lawyer Leonard Weinglass.

The papers, which Justice Department attorney David Nissen argued should be kept classified, were understood to deal mainly with American consultations with foreign powers in the evolution of policy in the Vietnam war.

Iranian Firing Squad Executes 4 Leftists

TEHRAN, April 19 (Reuters).—Four more guerrillas died before an army firing squad today for plotting against the state and for illegal possession of arms.

All had been convicted by army courts. A fifth man sentenced to death was reprieved by the shah and given life imprisonment instead, a government spokesman said.

Twenty-three of 120 guerrillas arrested by security agents last year now have been shot.



Aerial view of 200-foot blimp after crash yesterday.

Wind Tears English Blimp From Moorings, It Crashes

LONDON, April 19 (AP).—The airship Europa—the first built in Britain in more than 20 years—crashed into a farmhouse garden early today.

The £1.25-million blimp was torn free from its moorings by a gust of wind, near Bedford, north of London, and smashed into a tree. Its helium-filled envelope ruptured and its fins were wrecked, but its owners, estimating damage at £200,000, said they hoped to rebuild the craft in two months.

The 200-foot airship was built in four months by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. from parts shipped from the United States. It was airborne for three hours during its maiden flight last month. Goodyear plans to use the blimp for aerial surveys, advertising and as a TV-camera platform for the Munich Olympics.

The Europa was assembled in the same hangar as the ill-fated R-101 airship. The R-101 crashed into a hill in France in 1930 and burst into flames, killing 46 people. Nobody was aboard the Europa today and there were no casualties in the crash.

Ex-Gestapo Chief Weds in Prison Nuclear Test Held in Nevada

GAETA, Italy, April 19 (UPI).—Col. Herbert Kappler, former Gestapo overlord of Rome and one of two convicted war criminals held by Italy, married a West German divorcee today in Gaeta Prison.

Kappler, 64, has served 27 years of a life sentence for mass murder—the 1944 reprisal execution of 335 Romans in the Ardanne Caves near the ancient Appian Way.

Mrs. Annaliese Walther Wenger, 46, and Kappler were married after a courtship that began nine years ago when they started corresponding. Major Damiano Utaro performed the ceremony, prison officials said.

Mrs. Wenger said that she would devote her time to winning her new husband's release.

WASHINGTON, April 19 (Reuters).—The United States today carried out an underground nuclear test of less than 20 kilotons—equivalent to 20,000 tons of TNT—at its Nevada proving site, the Atomic Energy Commission announced here.

A commission spokesman described the explosion as a "reaction related test" and refused to give details.

This was the first nuclear test carried out by the United States since Dec. 15 of last year, but both the Soviet Union and China have carried out such tests this year.

Military observers speculated that the test may have been of a trigger for a hydrogen bomb or a warhead for an intermediate range ballistic missile.

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3 Soviet Students Are Jeered In Discussion on U.S. Campus

CLINTON, N.Y., April 19 (AP).—A discussion between three Soviet student leaders and three American college students was peppered with hissing and derisive laughter from the audience as the Russians staunchly defended their country's policies.

The two-hour discussion last night involving the Russians and three students from Hamilton and Kirkland Colleges came during the first stop of a speaking tour on American campuses by the Russians. About 1,500 persons were present.

French Interrupt An Israeli Flight In Security Zone

PARIS, April 19 (UPI).—French military authorities forced down a civilian Israeli aircraft after it flew over the secret French nuclear missile base on the Alibon Plateau in southeastern France, Defense Ministry officials said today.

The plane, an Arrow transport en route to West Germany, was forced to land in Lyons, where its crew was interrogated on why it had changed its course and flown over the off-limit zone at a lower altitude than indicated by its flight plan, ministry officials said.

The aircraft was later authorized to fly on to Hannover, where it was to be exhibited at an international aviation fair.

The incident occurred while Israeli Ambassador Asher Ben-Natan was host to more than 2,000 guests at a reception marking the 24th anniversary of Israel's founding. High French authorities and diplomatic representatives were attending the reception.

Bilbao Students Strike

BILBAO, Spain, April 19 (AP).—An estimated 2,500 medical students at Bilbao University boycotted classes yesterday to support a demand for the release of 20 students arrested over the weekend on charges of Communist connections.

India Says U.S. Ignored Its Appeals

Blames Washington For Worsened Ties

NEW DELHI, April 19 (AP).—The Indian government contends that Washington caused last year's deterioration in Indian-U.S. relations by ignoring repeated appeals from New Delhi for understanding and support during the crisis on the subcontinent.

The Foreign Ministry's annual report to Parliament charged that "it seemed that the last trace of the most elementary justice and compassion had dried up in the U.S. administration."

It said the lack of response by Washington "to the epochal carnage in East Bengal" indicated that "by large the policies of Pakistan had at least the tacit support of the U.S. government."

The report, a review of foreign policy during the last year, was distributed to members of Parliament. Its text was not released to the press, but the United News of India printed abstracts.

"No government in the world uses the terms peace and freedom so copiously as the leaders of the U.S. administration do on every conceivable occasion," the report said.

"Yet these words seemed to have no meaning for them as it related to the people of Bangladesh...."

"Not a word of public condemnation came from the U.S. government on the inhuman atrocities of the Pakistani forces continuing month after month in East Bengal, although the U.S. press reported them more widely and thoroughly than any other press in the world."

Trio Paddles West

LUEBECK, West Germany, April 19 (UPI).—Three East Germans reached the West Monday by paddling a tiny rubber boat for eight hours through the Baltic Sea after losing their outboard motor, border police said.



ZEBROID—That is the name given by officials at Safari Land animal park in Gross Gerau, West Germany, to this offspring of a female African zebra and a 3-foot Sardinian donkey. Zebras have been mated with horses, but never before with a midget donkey.

Land Reform Planned in Turkey

ANKARA, April 19 (AP).—Turkey's caretaker government unveiled today a land-reform bill expropriating large estates and outlawing tenant farming and sharecropping.

The bill submitted to parliament sets agricultural landholding limits of between 75 and 350 acres for irrigated land and 119 and 500 acres for unirrigated land. Acreage above these limits will be expropriated and redistributed to peasants with no land or with small holdings.

Payment for expropriated lands will be made over 20 years with 6 percent tax-free interest or in shares of state industrial projects

carrying guaranteed 8 percent tax-free interest annually. The value put on the land will reflect the tax paid by the owner.

Peasants receiving land will get between 32 and 106 acres in irrigated areas and 51 and 337 acres in unirrigated areas. They will pay for the land over 25 years with no interest.

Withdrawal by Zaire

KINSHASA, April 19 (Reuters).—The Zaire republic (former Belgian Congo) is to withdraw from the African, Malagasy and Mauritian common organization, the Zaire news agency announced today.

Bonn Envoy Said to Be Ailing, Denounced by Greek Regime

ATHENS, April 19 (UPI).—Diplomatic sources reported that West German Ambassador Peter Limbourg suffered a mild heart attack today following Greek charges that he helped "abduct" a released Greek political prisoner.

Greece released George Alexandros Mangakis Saturday from a prison where he was serving an 18-year sentence for subversive activities. He was released because of his failing health. Hours later, Mr. Mangakis and his wife went to West Germany aboard a West German military jet that took off from the U.S. military air base in Athens.

The government said today that it would issue a statement concerning the "abduction" of Prof. Mangakis as soon as the West German government answers the Greek protest.

Deputy Premier Stylianos Pattakos yesterday described the manner of Mr. Mangakis's departure as "an act of gangsterism." Deputy Foreign Minister Christian Xanthopoulos Palamas called in Mr. Limbourg to protest the manner of Mr. Mangakis's departure and asked the ambassador not to attend a diplomatic reception Mr. Palamas gave last night.

Greek Air Force headquarters said today that it was notified three days in advance that a German military aircraft would arrive Saturday on a courier mission. The air force said that, for such a routine mission, no special flight permission is needed from the Greek government.

By going through the U.S. air base in Athens, Mr. Mangakis and his wife were able to depart without the usual Greek documents.

Newspapers in Athens today said that Mr. Limbourg, 58, was "undesirable" in Greece.

Mr. Mangakis earlier this year was appointed professor of penal law at the University of Heidelberg.

House Calls on Nixon To Aid Soviet Jews

WASHINGTON, April 19 (UPI).—The House voted 359 to 2 in favor of a resolution calling upon the President to take various steps aimed at alleviating alleged Soviet discrimination against Russian Jews.

The measure, which now goes to the Senate, urges the President to raise in the United Nations General Assembly "the issue of the Soviet Union's transgression of the Declaration of Human Rights, particularly against Soviet Jews."

NATO Project To Purify Water Given Go-Ahead

BRUSSELS, April 19 (AP).—The North Atlantic Alliance is sponsoring a project aimed at converting sewage back to pure water.

The project was approved yesterday by the Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society, which was set up by President Nixon as part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Sir Alan Cottrell, chief scientific adviser to the British government, told reporters: "The idea is to make water so pure that it can be used over and over again."

Britain is to build a special plant to experiment with new physical and chemical processes of treating waste water, while West Germany will investigate applying oxygen directly to sewage to speed up natural processes.

Sir Alan said the United States and France would also take part in the project, with help from Canada, Denmark, Norway and other NATO countries.

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those special extra features have to be paid for—usually in terms of handling, nimbleness, and driving ease.

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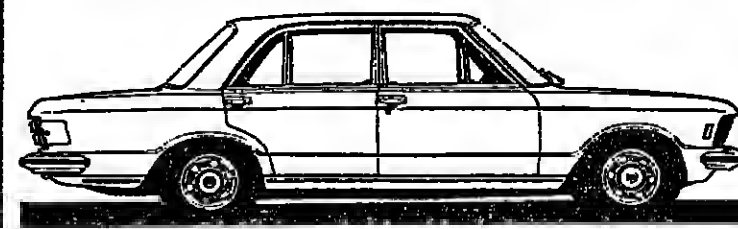
The driver's seat adjusts up and down, as well as fore and aft. So does the steering wheel. There is a hydraulic damper to eliminate road reactions through the steering wheel. And hydraulic power assistance to take the effort out of steering. A brake servo system that makes light work of stopping. A limited-slip differential (standard on the coupé, optional on the

sedan) to prevent wheelspin on slippery surfaces—which can be a problem with cars with the sort of power the 130 has under the hood.

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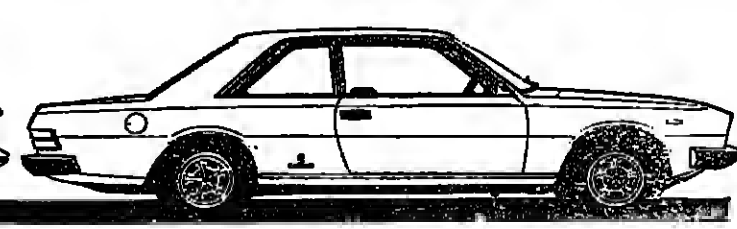
New 130 sedan in improved and more powerful form (from 2,800 to 3,200 c.c.) maximum speed about 190 k.p.h. (about 118 m.p.h.)



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New 130 coupé styled by Pininfarina (3,200 c.c.) maximum speed 195 k.p.h. (121 m.p.h.)



The Strategy of Failure

President Nixon's decision to turn the clock back four years by escalating the bombing of North Vietnam from its southern panhandle to the Hanoi-Haiphong area is an exercise in folly and futility. It revives a strategy tried for three years and abandoned finally by President Johnson in 1968 because it was demonstrably a failure. The mystery is why it is being tried again.

Secretary Rogers and the White House in separate statements have indicated that the bombing was meant in part as a threat that Mr. Nixon will "take whatever action is necessary" to halt the North Vietnamese offensive in South Vietnam. The full that has followed evidently is intended to underline this warning. Both statements ruled out the reintroduction of American ground forces into the war and, of course, the use of nuclear weapons. The threat then, directed presumably at Moscow as well as Hanoi, is that a continued Communist offensive will bring back large-scale bombing of North Vietnam as in 1965-68—extended, perhaps, to the mining or bombing of Haiphong harbor and other ports. But neither Hanoi nor Moscow is likely to be intimidated now by a threat they have already faced down.

Officials in Washington and Saigon acknowledge that the current North Vietnamese offensive is being fueled by supplies already in South Vietnam or nearby. Bombing Haiphong, the so-called "top of the funnel," they assert, is aimed at the supplies that might reach the front during the summer or later and keep the battle going then—at a time even more embarrassing politically for President Nixon. If the administration's objective is to prevent this, it is doomed in advance to fail.

As long ago as July, 1966, the CIA and the Pentagon's Defense Intelligence Agency reported that 16 months of bombing North Vietnam "had had no measurable direct effect on Hanoi's ability to mount and support military operations in the South." Moreover, the intelligence estimate concluded that this situation was "not likely to be altered" by mining Haiphong and other harbors or adopting other military proposals then contemplated for expanding the air offensive.

Earth Week

As Earth Week becomes an annual feature of the calendar, it incurs the danger inherent in all anniversaries—that pious observances may replace inspiration. Since Earth Day was observed in 1970 too much has been done in improving the American environment to warrant despair, but too little to warrant complacency.

Laws have been passed, new agencies have been created and the courts have, in general, been a source of encouragement and support. Well and good. But if this nation's waters are to be redeemed, its air to be kept breathable, its remaining open spaces preserved and its wildlands saved—if, in short, its quality of life is to be maintained and improved—a far greater sense of urgency and effort is essential. Certainly the environmental movement will continue to need leadership of unusual skill and dedication.

Among the leaders who have shown both those attributes is Sen. Gaylord Nelson, who may be said to have fathered Earth Week. It is precisely because of our high regard for the senator from Wisconsin that we deplore his current effort to make arms

A year later, after the air offensive had been expanded in most proposed ways except for hitting Haiphong harbor, Defense Secretary McNamara reported that "there continues to be no sign that the bombing has reduced Hanoi's will to resist, or her ability to ship the necessary supplies south."

The risk of conflict with the Soviet Union and China dissuaded President Johnson from attacking Haiphong harbor. He concluded that the Communist superpowers were more likely to increase their involvement than to back down if their supply ships were sunk. The damage reported by Moscow to several of its ships last weekend, although American planes had orders to avoid Haiphong harbor, emphasizes the danger.

President Nixon may be prepared to run this risk. He may be gambling that the Soviet Union will restrain Hanoi or restrict its supply flow rather than accept a confrontation that would endanger Mr. Nixon's May 22 visit to Moscow and, with it, such other Soviet objectives as a strategic arms agreement, increased trade with the United States and Bonn's ratification of the West German-Soviet treaty and the European status quo.

But a SALT agreement and détente in Europe are as much Mr. Nixon's objectives as the Kremlin's, and they are important to his re-election campaign. Is he prepared to risk them and the peace of the world by going beyond implied threats of a naval-air blockade of Haiphong—which are unlikely to intimidate Moscow—to the reality? Does he dream of turning Soviet supply ships around in the Gulf of Tonkin the way President Kennedy turned them around during the Cuban missile crisis of 1962?

One danger is that the Soviet Union may feel that Mr. Nixon is bluffing and, calling him, find that he is not. Since the Cambodian invasion of 1970, the President's aides have boasted of Mr. Nixon's "unpredictability." The stakes are too high for the nation or the Congress any longer to accept such risks.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

reduction a top item on the agenda of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, scheduled for Stockholm in June.

Offered in his capacity as a congressionally appointed member of the American delegation to that gathering, Sen. Nelson's argument is that the worldwide investment in guns, ammunition, tanks and warplanes is an appalling waste of desperately needed resources. But the truth of that proposition is far from establishing the logic or desirability of confounding the function of one world conference with that of another.

The Stockholm meeting is even now weighed down by the burden of East-West politics, with the Soviet Union and its allies threatening to stay out entirely unless East Germany is admitted. To add the enormously complex and delicate question of disarmament, which is to be the subject of other carefully prepared talks between the United States and the Soviet Union, would be to make certain that the Stockholm conference would totally fail not one, but two great causes—disarmament and the human environment as well.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Bombing North Vietnam

Massive retaliation by President Nixon, once the all-out character of the North Vietnamese offensive became apparent, has aroused political caterwauling in Washington. It is, however, difficult to know what else Mr. Nixon could have done than to bomb North Vietnam where it really hurts.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

It is possible that, because of this price they personally attach to their coming meeting with Mr. Nixon, the rulers in the Kremlin may tolerate his "warning shot" without feeling compelled to cancel the May 22 summit. But it is difficult to see how they could avoid such an extremity if United States bombers were to continue systematically to go to Haiphong and Hanoi for several consecutive days. Mr. Nixon has perhaps not yet made "the one step too many." He probably cannot afford to make many more.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

Having proven that he ran a calculated risk, Mr. Nixon should be careful not to push things to the breaking point. The sug-

gestion made by Xuan Thuy in Paris perhaps offers him a way out: A resumption of the Avenue Kleber conference, prolonged by possible secret contacts, would enable the two sides, if not to finish rapidly with the war, at least to stop its bloody escalation.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

Signs of North Korea Thaw

There have been signs of a softening in North Korea. Hints have been dropped that a withdrawal of U.S. forces [from South Korea] need not precede friendly relations. Contacts with Japan have become more substantial. North Korea is bidding for greater diplomatic recognition, and has given indications of wanting to spend more of its energies on its own development.

Normalization of relations between North and South Korea is still distant. But greater outside recognition of both sides could help it along. It might, for example, enable the United Nations to change its role toward Korea. The UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea serves now only to alienate Pyongyang and Peking. In its place the UN's most profitable long-term function could be to bring both Koreas into membership.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 20, 1897

PARIS.—Details are coming to hand in plenty of the fighting on the Turco-Greek frontier, but it is difficult to determine from the accounts received whether the advantage so far lies with the Hellenic or the Ottoman arms. In any case, the conflict waged for the possession of the Marmara Pass appears to have been most desperate. On both sides the troops have been fighting for some thirty-odd hours without food or sleep.

Fifty Years Ago

April 20, 1922

LONDON.—Like Charlie Chaplin's visit to Europe last year, the appearance and the first words of Mr. D. W. Griffith, the world-famous film producer, on his arrival in England, served to strengthen the growing impression among British producers that American moving pictures dominate all the others because they are more than in any other country, under the guidance of men who are not only artists, but executives and philosophers as well.



Mr. Nixon's Temper

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The administration is talking and acting tough against North Vietnam these days, but the evidence behind the scenes here is that this is a temporary expression of presidential frustration and anger rather than a calculated plan to force a showdown with the Soviet Union in Indochina.

Nixon has always had a tendency to make some dramatic move whenever he feels concerned or scorned. This is what he did in the sudden strikes at Cambodia and Laos, and this is what he has done again by bombing the outskirts of Hanoi and Haiphong after North Vietnam's invasion of the South.

But the latest talk by Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird about not ruling out any attacks on the North, even the mining of the Haiphong harbor, should probably be put in the category of psychological warfare rather than interpreted as any reckless new war plan. For Nixon usually cools down after he blows off, especially when calmer minds begin working on the problem.

Goaded by Moscow

There is no doubt that the Russians goaded him by increasing substantially their shipments of T-54 heavy tanks, mobile anti-aircraft batteries, and SAMs (surface-to-air missiles) to North Vietnam, and it's scarcely credible, considering the recent visits of high-ranking Soviet military officers to Hanoi, that Moscow did not know all about or help plan the North Vietnamese invasion across the DMZ.

When this invasion was first launched, the official line out of the State Department was that the Soviets were to blame, but Henry Kissinger, the President's security adviser, thought that this was an unwise task to take just before the President was hoping to reach agreements with the Soviet leaders on strategic arms.

European security, and space in Moscow next month. And it is understood that he recommended that the emphasis on the Soviet arms shipments be dropped.

Nevertheless, a few days later, the President himself revived the theme in a speech in Ottawa, ordered the strikes on Hanoi and Haiphong, and took his chances on the Soviet reaction.

Since then, Laird has been giving the Senate Foreign Relations Committee a puzzling explanation of the situation. First, he spoke of the massive shipments of Soviet arms to Hanoi, and repeatedly complained that while the United States was placing "restraints" on its arms shipments to Saigon, Moscow was not adopting a comparable system of restraints on its arms shipments to North Vietnam.

This is a very odd argument, since Laird also conceded before the same committee that the South Vietnamese Air Force now had over 1,000 American planes, over 500 American helicopters, and an air contingent of 40,000 men, with adequate pilots trained in the United States.

Laird did say that Washington had not given Saigon the capacity to bomb Hanoi and Haiphong, but he said nothing about the fact that Moscow had not given Hanoi the capacity to bomb South Vietnam. Moreover, the United States is now catapulting bombers night and day off the decks of four carriers operating against North Vietnam cut off the South China Sea. And since Moscow obviously has surface-to-air weapons and rockets which could reach these carriers but has not given them to Hanoi (though it did give some to Cairo) somebody in Moscow must be putting some

restraints on the supplies to North Vietnam. To hear Laird tell it, the South Vietnamese have fought very well against the Communist invasion, and have proved the administration's Vietnamization program is working. Saigon, he said, now had the fourth largest air force in the free world. It had fought well in the air, carried out all the air reinforcements at An Loc, knocked out over 100 heavy Soviet tanks in one battle, and was now able to take care of itself on the ground with an army of over a million men.

In which case, the committee members wanted to know, why this renewal of massive U.S. bombing in the North, why all the B-52 strikes in support of the Saigon troops in the South, and the risk of bombing oil depots in Hanoi and Haiphong which could not affect the present battle?

Laird's answer was that these were necessary to assure the withdrawal of the American troops, and to react to the massive act of aggression across the DMZ. This last reason probably comes nearer the mark. Let them get away with that, and they might try anything.

The committee seemed to think there was some logic to this, but bombing Hanoi and Haiphong to assure the withdrawal of the troops merely brought the response: Who's keeping them from withdrawing?

Pullout Goes On

The truth is that, despite all the fear that the war was going into another even more serious and dangerous phase, the United States, even during the battle, has been pulling the troops out at a rate of one thousand a day and withdrawing war materiel at the rate of 150,000 tons a month.

The invasion, of course, is not over and North Vietnam still has 110,000 troops fighting in South Vietnam. Moreover, it will be surprising if the Soviet Union and China do not increase their shipments to Hanoi after Nixon's renewal of the air war.

After all, their reaction to Nixon's other sudden hurries at Cambodia and Laos didn't teach them not to trifle with Nixon. They merely let him cool down and pull back and then gave Hanoi more and newer weapons than ever before. And this is still Nixon's problem.

I was trying to project "I want to fight Fascism."

We had something in common, now. It was the one answer for which he wasn't prepared.

Thinking Back

I have been thinking back to World War II. Likely, it's my age; reminiscing seems to be a function of it. But majority, it's Vietnam and its social and political tribulations that draw me back to it and to a nagging notion that nowadays war is getting a bad name and peace too favorable a press.

I am not discussing Vietnam here as either a good or a bad war. What I am saying is that in the arguments leveled at our Vietnam involvement, war as such is getting the bad name.

So much so, for instance, that not long ago Margaret Mead described World War II as "... a war that culminated in the horrors of Hiroshima." To a point, true. A wiser, more perceptive one, however, would be that it was a war that culminated in the closing down of the crematoria, in an end to ongoing genocide.

World War II was a good war and it wasn't the first such. More importantly (the resonance I intend in these grumblings), it must not be the last war, lest all the preceding good ones and their trophies of national and personal freedom are forfeit. Conversely, for all its currently good press, peace has been known to be bitter. In some places it still is and, unless warred on, life is too. Great numbers of soldiers, "interventionists" of the youth generation of the early 1940s, under-

The French Vote On Europe's Future

By James Goldsborough

PARIS.—Gen. de Gaulle used to say that the constitution of the Fifth Republic was built on three pillars, direct election of the president, responsibility of the government to the National Assembly and the referendum.

De Gaulle, with all his well-publicized contempt for parliament, loved to take his ideas directly to the people. Three times he won on issues he thought he could not get through parliament, twice on Algeria and once on direct election of the president. The fourth time, an inconsequential administrative reform he could have gotten through parliament, he lost, and resigned.

Sunday, almost three years to the day of De Gaulle's last referendum, Mr. Pompidou, his successor, holds his first. He is assured of victory, thanks in large part to an incredible blunder by the French Communists, yet there is great disagreement on what victory will mean.

The French people are being asked to approve the enlargement of the Common Market and the "new perspectives" that are opening for Europe. The voters are not told what these "new perspectives" might be, but they are asked to approve them.

Immense Irony

There is really immense irony in this vote. Just to think it is the Gaullists, of all people, who are rallying the nation behind a united Europe to march off they know not where is a bit overwhelming, and it has certainly caused some choking throughout the campaign. Mr. Debré, for one, trapped into support since he is in the government, has been assuring one and all that the "new perspectives" will be all very Gaullist, and in a frenzy of Jacobinism he has taken to crying out at campaign meetings, "Supranationality is dead."

Jacques Vendroux, deputy from Calvados and De Gaulle's brother-in-law, wrote of the referendum, "The defenders of Gaullist concepts are worried... that they will be taken farther than they want to go." Mr. Vendroux, who threatened to release secret documents from his brother-in-law on what De Gaulle really wanted, sufficiently annoyed the Elysee so that Mr. Pompidou told a French reporter, "At least when I leave power I will take the precaution to tell my brother-in-law to keep quiet."

These men are afraid of the ambiguity in the phrase "new perspectives." An opponent of theirs, opposition centrist leader Jean Lecanuet, long a supporter of a European federation, has correctly pointed out that this referendum makes anything possible, including a federation, majority votes and, despite Mr. Debré, supranationality.

Mr. Lecanuet argues that a blank check is being given to Mr. Pompidou to determine the new perspectives, but that it will be transferred to his successors, who will have their own ideas on the perspectives, and their successors, and succeeding parliaments, are very likely to have

much less a Gaullist character than at present.

It is not too difficult to imagine what the new perspectives will be. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who is certain to play an important role in determining them, has described them as coming in four steps, first economic and monetary union, then political union, then confederation. Following these three steps, which he says will take about a decade, he says that Europe should move on to "something more, something original." Aimé Pacquet, one of his chief lieutenants, fills in the missing word, "federation." Asked to define it, he says it is the Europe in which the rule of unanimity—over which De Gaulle almost destroyed the community—will give way to majority rule. It is no wonder Mr. Vendroux spoke out.

The idea for a European federation is not dead, though it is obviously not for tomorrow. As the older Gaullists gradually part from the scene, it will be easier for the government to define new perspectives.

In the legislative elections a year from now the Gaullist party is expected to lose at least 25 seats to the new men, and one high official remarked privately this week that "Pompidou is hoping that they lose that many."

In the end, it is very likely to be the British as much as the French who determine how far Europe will go. The French feel that the British, with institutions older even than theirs and with historical interests beyond Europe, will make the movement toward European unity short of federation. Mr. Debré has recognized this and said this week that Britain would never permit the "Swissification" of Europe, meaning, one supposes, its federalization.

British Motives

The British response to this has been that the future of political union will depend on the success of economic union, but they point out that British political motives for joining Europe are at least as strong as its economic motives.

Mr. Pompidou can expect a lukewarm success on Sunday, winning his referendum though he might fall short of an absolute majority. He will have opened new perspectives for Europe and at the same time divided and crushed the French opposition to that the future is assured to political parties "European" in outlook.

Any serious chance the opposition had to embarrass Mr. Pompidou was ruined when the Communists decided to vote "no." If the opposition had joined together en masse to join in the Socialist vote, Mr. Pompidou might have received a vote so feeble as to have been no mandate at all.

As it is, he expects, as he has said himself, the vote to confirm both himself and France as leaders in the march toward European unity. The definition of that unity lies in the future.

'War Is Getting a Bad Name'

By Nathan Perlmutter

WALTHAM, Mass.—The one question I wasn't prepared for was, "Why?" It was 1942, in Washington, D. C. I was going to school there, a freshman at Georgetown University, and I was downtown at the Marine Corps recruiting station, to enlist.

"Why?" the sergeant wanted to know, and suddenly I was embarrassed. I had been trying to breathe slower, to will sedation for the excitement that for days had been welling larger and larger in me, and on which I was now about to enlist.

His surprise question drained my excitement and that was good for you.

The chimpanzees and the English have one important thing in common: They do not move the upper lip while speaking. The chimpanzees have a big advantage over the English, however, inasmuch as he does not speak English.

So much so, for instance, that not long ago Margaret Mead described World War II as "... a war that culminated in the horrors of Hiroshima." To a point, true. A wiser, more perceptive one, however, would be that it was a war that culminated in the closing down of the crematoria, in an end to ongoing genocide.

World War II was a good war and it wasn't the first such. More importantly (the resonance I intend in these grumblings), it must not be the last war, lest all the preceding good ones and their trophies of national and personal freedom are forfeit. Conversely, for all its currently good press, peace has been known to be bitter. In some places it still is and, unless warred on, life is too. Great numbers of soldiers, "interventionists" of the youth generation of the early 1940s, under-

stood that there can be peace in war, tyranny in peace, and they understood it with no less idealism, no less love of life than is lyricized by modern-day folk guitarists.

I was embarrassed because I didn't want to tell him why. It seemed too personal an answer, appropriate for late night sessions, but inappropriate, even corny, somehow pompous, voiced to a Sigmund Romberg uniformed marine I had just met. Finally, my eyes shined with my voice, I uttered my private truth.

"I want to fight Fascism."

We had something in common, now. It was the one answer for which he wasn't prepared.

Letters

Art of Insulting

"The Fine Art of Insulting the English" article by Mary Elum (HT, April 8-9), reminds me of a Dutch author, W. F. Hermans, who is a master of insults. His superiority in this respect allows him to insult without reason or motive. From a whole list of denigrations of the English—and no Englishman ever has done him wrong—I have picked this one for you.

The chimpanzees and the English have one important thing in common: They do not move the upper lip while speaking. The chimpanzees have a big advantage over the English, however, inasmuch as he does not speak English.

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"I want to fight Fascism."

Troubled Feeling

I have paused—stopped is more accurate—in my typing of these paragraphs. Rereading them, rereading them, rereading them, I feel troubled. They do not do my bidding. I have not crafted my words so that they are my thoughts. Fine and faithful brushes. Indeed I sense that I am their portrait, a portrait I don't like much. "Peace in war" is only a shade of meaning removed—a running shade—from War is Beautiful, and resembles me to Dr. Strangelove. Younger, I laughed nervously at him, myself, middle-aged, is it the inadequacy of my word art, or something more profound, more disquieting deep within me that suggests the resemblance?

I also detect a narcissism, my middle years' affection for the reflection of my nineteen years' self as I write now of me then, that I "understood." And crabbliness is there too, the "folk guitarists" and "lyricizing" language.

Might it be argued that the moral conviction and physical courage that marked the act of enlistment in World War II has its counterpart today, in those

who refuse to serve? I think the argument makes a case.

But I have a more disconcerting thought concerning the two generations. I remember my feelings of guilt when as a student not yet in service, I saw a soldier, or comradely groups of soldiers. I too wanted to be uniformed, to not be a civilian, to feel a part of the soldier's Group.

Whether it was a stonger feeling than wanting to fight Fascism, I cannot measure now, nor say now which feeling triggered the bus ride to the enlistment station. Even in this writing, as I try, without romance, to understand my then-self better, I am certain only that I responded to both promptings, and that the desire to belong, to conform, was strong.

And so I wonder whether my conformity, too, has its counterpart in today's draft dodgers. Can it be that as it was the "in" thing to be uniformed then, it is the "in" thing to dodge service today? And if this is so, did my nearly hair-cutted self have, in common with today's shaggy-haired, not-individual-bravery-but-herd conformity?

Nathan Perlmutter is vice-president of Brandeis University and author of the newly published "A Bias of Reflections." His article is from the special features series of The New York Times.

Bonn Weighs New Talk Bid By Honecker

Welcomes an Effort to Normalize Ties

BONN, April 19 (AP)—Amid speculation that West and East Germany may soon conclude a general traffic agreement, Chancellor Willy Brandt's government today welcomed an East German offer for talks on normalizing relations.

Government spokesman Conrad Ahlers said at a news conference at the Bonn cabinet today that the offer, made by East German Communist party leader Erich Honecker yesterday for "an exchange of opinions on general relations between the two states," soon as the West German parliament ratifies Bonn's non-progression treaties with Moscow and Warsaw.

Mr. Ahlers said the government hopes the rival states will become "a good neighborly relationship in the interests of the people and a peace in Germany."

At the same time, he announced at negotiations resumed in Bonn today on an agreement to improve road, rail and inland canal traffic across the inner-German border have made "progress on several important points."

Replying to a question, Mr. Ahlers said the progress was on technical points regarding traffic arrangements such as mutual recognition of driving licenses.

Asked whether the traffic agreement will attempt to define a relations between the two Germanys, he said "certain elements" of the preamble to the agreement will have a bearing on the subject. However, it will be up to the forthcoming discussions on general questions to settle the matter, he added.

Bonn previously sought negotiations on a so-called "basic agreement" normalizing East-West German talks, and Mr. Ahlers said it was still completely open whether such discussions could take place in the framework of the exchange offered by Mr. Honecker.

Referring to the traffic talks, he said that State Secretary Egon Bahr had stressed that they are not yet in the closing phase. Mr. Bahr and his East German counterpart, Michael Kohl, resumed another two-day session today.

Bonn sources said both delegations were striving to come to terms before the West German parliament begins ratification of the May 3 pact with the Soviet Union and Poland.



WHADDYA WANNA BET?—Sitting around after work in Battle Creek, Mich., these four men got to talking about foolish bets, and, yes, one dared the others to. The discussion and the bet ended at the barbershop where each stood true to his word.

3 Charged With 'Deviations'

Romania Demotes 5 Officials in Shake-Up

VIENNA, April 19 (UPI)—Five high-ranking officials lost their jobs yesterday in a major shake-up of the Romanian Communist party leadership, the Romanian press agency Agencepres said today.

Three of them were charged with "deviations," including inefficiency and profiteering, the agency reported.

The changes were announced after a plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee in Bucharest. According to Agencepres, Dumitru Popa was fired as mayor of Bucharest and dropped

from the committee's 21-member executive for "serious shortcomings."

Mr. Popa, 56, who played an important role in both internal and foreign policy, was replaced by Gheorghe Cioba, chairman of the National Council of Science and Technology.

Presidium member Paul Niculescu-Mizil was dropped from the party's seven-man secretariat and named to the less important post of vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers. Mr. Niculescu-Mizil was replaced as a party

secretary by Ioan Banc, minister of agriculture, food, industry and water.

The plenum dismissed Central Committee member Ilie Fusu for "transgression of Communist ethics and serious neglect of work" in the party district committee of Caras Severin; alternate committee member Vasile Rus was fired for "abuses in office," and Leonte Rautu lost his post as deputy premier and became chairman of the management council and rector of Stefan Gheorghiu Academy.

Italy's Neo-Fascist Chief Loses Libel Suit on Wartime Role

MODENA, Italy, April 19 (AP)—A local court has acquitted two Italian Socialist party officials of libel charges for describing Giorgio Almirante, the leader of the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement, as a "mass-killer and torturer of Italians."

The ruling last night was the fourth by Italian courts clearing various leftists of such charges. It came as a blow to the Fascist leader, who has been trying to build up a respectable image and shake off criticism of his wartime past.

Mr. Almirante's MSI has hopes of scoring major gains in the elections for a new parliament on May 7 and 8.

Mr. Almirante sued Alesandro Zani and Viscardo Balardi, two Socialist officials, for publishing posters last year describing him as a "mass-killer and torturer of Italians" during World War II.

1944 Decree Cited

The posters referred to a decree issued by the puppet government set up in Northern Italy in 1943 by Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini.

The 1944 decree ruled that Italian men failing to enroll in the Fascist army would be executed without trial. The decree for the Florence area bore Mr. Almirante's name in his capacity as under secretary to the Fascist Education and Propaganda Ministry.

Hundreds of youths reportedly were shot by Fascists enforcing the decree.

Mr. Almirante contended that he never signed the decree.

The Modena court ruled that the defendants could not be punished because "they proved the truth of the fact."

The public prosecutor had asked the court to sentence the two

to eight months in jail. He said that the evidence showed that Mr. Almirante could be described as one who "threatened Italians," but not as a "mass-killer and torturer."

Similar rulings have been made by courts in Reggio Emilia, Trapani and Isernia. A similar case is pending before courts in Rome and Terni.

Meanwhile, police found a bomb at the Alpine villa where Mr. Almirante spends his summer vacations. It was found a few hours before Mr. Almirante addressed a crowd of nearly 1,000 persons in nearby Trento.



Giorgio Almirante

Angela Davis Lawyers Fight Use of Alleged 'Love' Notes

SAN JOSE, Calif., April 19 (AP)—Three letters allegedly written by Angela Davis to prisoner George Jackson were introduced at her trial on murder, kidnap and conspiracy charges yesterday.

Jurors were kept out of the courtroom while defense attorneys fought admission of the so-called love letters into evidence.

In one of the letters, which came up at pretrial hearings last year, Miss Davis called Jackson a "beautiful black warrior" and said that she fell in love with him at first sight when she saw him in a courtroom during his trial.

Superior Court Judge Richard E. Aronson ruled during the pretrial hearings that the letters were legally seized during a search of Miss Davis's apartment in Los Angeles.

The question of whether jurors will see the letters was left un-

answered as court recessed for the day.

The defense sought to prove that the letters were seized illegally from Miss Davis's apartment in August, 1970.

Assistant Attorney General Albert Harris marked the three letters as exhibits. All were addressed "Dear George." Two were signed "Angela," and one was unsigned and handwritten in red ink on yellow notebook paper.

Miss Davis, a 23-year-old black militant, is charged in the Aug. 7, 1970, Marin County Civic Center gun battle that claimed the lives of Superior Court Judge Harold Haley and three of four abductors who had taken the judge, a prosecutor and three women as hostages.

She is accused of supplying four guns found in a truck where the victims died.

Mental Patient Stabs 7, Kills 1 in Lausanne Street

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, April 19 (UPI)—A student on a one-day home leave from treatment in a psychiatric clinic stabbed seven persons with a kitchen knife as he ran through a downtown shopping street yesterday, police said.

One of the victims, a 9-year-old girl from San Salvador, died of her wounds. Of the other six, five were hospitalized with reportedly serious injuries.

The student, identified only as a 21-year-old Swiss medical student, slashed one of his wrists in an apparent suicide attempt before a Lausanne policeman disarmed him.

He was taken to the Cery Psychiatric Hospital.

The student had been undergoing treatment in a clinic and had been given a free day to visit his parents, police said. The knife used in the attacks was taken from his parents' kitchen.

According to witnesses, the student ran into three stores in the Rue du Midi, where he attacked shoppers at random.

2 New Arrests Made In Sallustro Slaying

TUCUMAN, Argentina, April 19 (UPI)—Police said they arrested two men today in connection with the kidnap-murder of Fiat executive Oberdan Sallustro.

Roberto Edoardo Coppo, one of three men police believe escaped from the house where Sallustro was found, and Miguel Negrin were arrested in this city, 787 miles from Buenos Aires, where police are holding 24 other persons in connection with the kidnapping.

Labor Loses Another Vote On EEC, But Margin Is Close

LONDON, April 19 (Reuters)—A new Labor party move aimed at delaying Britain's formal entry into the Common Market failed by only eight votes in the House of Commons tonight.

An opposition amendment sought to insure that the Conservative government's legislation to enable Britain to join the European Economic Community would not operate until certain conditions had been fulfilled.

It was defeated by 196 votes to 18. This eight-vote margin equals the previous lowest gap on the market bill in the parliamentary debate earlier this year on the second reading—agreement in principle.

But this time attendance was not lower in the 630-seat House and defeat would not have entailed the government's resignation. Last night, a bid to force the government to hold a referendum on Common Market entry was defeated by 284 to 235. The House so defeated a Labor effort to

force a general election before entering the EEC. This vote was 301 to 272.

Today the operative conditions wanted by Labor anti-marketeters were that the other market candidate-states of Denmark, Norway and Ireland should first ratify the treaty of accession, and that former partners in the European Free Trade Association continue to enjoy free trade in industrial products with the acceding market nations under treaties with the enlarged community.

Next Clash Due in May
Britain, Denmark, Ireland and Norway are not due to withdraw from EFTA until Dec. 31. The remaining EFTA members would then be Austria, Finland, Iceland, Sweden, Switzerland and Portugal.

Tonight's debate and vote took place during the detailed committee stage. It was part of the Labor party's declared policy of harassing the government on the market legislation.

The Labor party is officially opposed to Britain's market entry on the current terms. But Prime Minister Edward Heath has given notice that he intends to push the bill through Parliament by the autumn to insure that Britain joins the community on Jan. 1, 1973, as scheduled.

The next fight between the two sides is likely next month, when the government introduces a closure measure to curtail discussion time.

The Labor party is expected to oppose strenuously any such move by the government, and might well receive support from anti-market elements in the ruling Conservative party.

Montevideo Quiet In Strike, Holiday

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 19 (UPI)—A general strike called to protest the shooting of seven Communist workers by security forces today, coinciding with a bank holiday, brought this city of 1.5 million people to a standstill.

The seven were killed at a party clubhouse Monday by combined armed forces and police patrols formed to fight leftist Tupamaro urban guerrillas. The workers of the legitimate Communist party have no known connection with terrorists but the government said they fired at the patrol and wounded an army officer.

Uruguay is under a 30-day state of "internal war" declared by Congress Saturday, suspending constitutional guarantees, following four assassinations by Tupamaro guerrillas Friday. Eight Tupamaros have been killed by the combined police and armed forces.

Red Cross Visits Israeli Prison After Riot, Death

TEL AVIV, April 19 (AP)—The International Red Cross visited an Israeli prison today after a riot by Egyptian prisoners of war that left one Egyptian dead and an Israeli guard wounded.

The Swiss Red Cross officials asked with some of the prisoners and inspected conditions in the prison, Israeli officials said. No details of their findings were announced.

The Israeli Army began a separate investigation into the uprising, the most serious by POWs in Israel in more than four years. The violence began with a search of the cells after a breakout by three Syrian prisoners. The POWs barricaded themselves in their quarters, tried to set the cells on fire and fought off the guards with steel bars and broken bottles, a military spokesman said.

One guard was slightly injured, and after warnings were ignored, Israeli forces fired warning shots, said the spokesman. One bullet hit a prisoner fatally in the head. Two of the escapees are still at large.

Iran to See Rogers

WASHINGTON, April 19 (UPI)—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban will confer with Secretary of State William P. Rogers Friday on the Middle East situation, the State Department said today. Officials said they did not expect any dramatic development in the stalled U.S. effort to mediate an interim settlement between Egypt and Israel.

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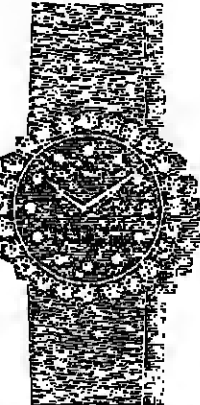
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Ballet—Bolshoi Shifts Smoothly to Sports Arena

By David Stevens

PARIS, April 19 (UPI)—With a hardly audible shift of gears, the Bolshoi Ballet has left the more-or-less serious atmosphere of the Palais des Sports, where the company will stay until May 14.

Indeed, any circus would be overjoyed to have some of the spectacular short numbers that enlivened last night's program—one of three grab-bag spectacles of excerpts and short ballets that the troupe is offering at the sports arena, along with full-length performances of "Giselle" and "Swan Lake."

The spring-loaded Shamil Yagudin in the "Gopak" and Elena Kholina's impassioned "Gypsy Dance" were great fun, and even Maya Plisetskaya's "Dying Swan" solo had an unexpectedly powerful element of bravura that heightened the emotional impact of this brief but famous warhorse. The ballerina had to repeat it to satisfy the crowd, as earlier Yagudin had had to offer a bonus of his astounding leaps.

More Range

But there was more range than this to the program. "Chopiniana" (the Bolshoi's version of "Les Sylphides") was characterized by Marius Liepa's strong lyricism and Svetlana Adyrkhayeva's long-limbed elegance. The ethereal Natalia Besmertnova, partnered by Nikolai Fadeychev, did the Act II adagio and young Tatiana Golikova was enchanting in the Russian fiancée's dance, both from "Swan Lake."

The program ended delightfully with a long excerpt from the Prokofiev-Zakharov "Cinderella," with Ekaterina Maximova spar-



Svetlana Adyrkhayeva, Marius Liepa in "Chopiniana."

Princess Salome Est Belle Co. The pas de deux he created for them last year. They got a warm round of applause for it, and a warm round of applause for it, and a warm round of applause for it.

In short, it was a program that showed off almost every leading dancer (except for the injured Vasiliev, who will be back in action in a couple of days) and many facets of the great Muscovite ensemble. The company's orchestra is still on hand, somewhat noticeably amplified—the better, perhaps, to drown out the Le Mans-type sound effects from the adjacent boulevard.

Princess Salome Est Belle Co. The pas de deux he created for them last year. They got a warm round of applause for it, and a warm round of applause for it, and a warm round of applause for it.

By Oleg Kerensky

SYDNEY (UPI)—It is 10 years since the Australian Ballet was formed, replacing the Boryansky Ballet, and six since the company was seen in London and Paris, though there with Rudolf Nureyev as guest artist—just over a year ago.

Some people in Australia evidently regret the passing of the Boryansky company, with its Balloons, Buses, personalities and repertoire, and feel that the Australian Ballet is too closely modeled on the British Royal Ballet. Since the company is under the joint direction of Dame Peggy van Praagh and Sir Robert Helpmann, both Royal Ballet alumni, similarities between the two companies are not surprising. They are particularly evident during the present Sydney season, which began with a new production of Sir Frederick Ashton's "Cinderella," continued with his "La Fille Mal Gardée," and ends with a mixed program including "Mam'zelle Angot" and "The Firebird," both in the Royal Ballet's repertoire.

But the Ballets Russes tradition is now dead and the Royal Ballet is no bad model for an aspiring classical company. New choreographers of quality are extremely scarce, and the Australian Ballet is at least able to call on the services of Sir Robert Helpmann, who has made several ballets specifically for them. "The Firebird" is a new version by Garth Welch, one of the company's principal dancers, and Ray Powell, one of the assistant directors, who also does choreography. Dame Peggy van Praagh is visiting Europe late this year in search of fresh choreographic talent and she has invited Sir Frederick to return to make a ballet for the new theater in Adelaide next year.

17 Performances
Meanwhile, Sir Frederick has been making his Australian stage debut, giving 17 performances of his celebrated impersonation of the timid Ugly Sister in "Cinderella." Perhaps he and Sir

Robert (the Bory Sister) are a little slower and do a little less dancing than they used to, but they are still hilarious and Sir Frederick has even invented some new bits of comic business for himself.

In general the production follows Covent Garden lines, though with new decor and costumes by Kristian Fredrikson, a young New Zealand artist. He has provided a lovely backdrop with some sun-like stars suspended in front of it for the end of the first act

Best Sellers

This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 125 bookstores in 64 communities of the United States. The figures list the top-selling books for the week ending April 16.

This Week	Last Week
FICTION	Week List
1 The Winds of War, Wouk.....	1 21
2 The World, Wotkin.....	2 4
3 The Day of the Jackal, Vercellotti.....	3 44
4 The Day of the Jackal, Vercellotti.....	4 23
5 The Day of the Jackal, Vercellotti.....	5 8
6 The Day of the Jackal, Vercellotti.....	6 7
7 The Day of the Jackal, Vercellotti.....	7 4
8 The Day of the Jackal, Vercellotti.....	8 4
9 The Day of the Jackal, Vercellotti.....	9 10
10 Monday the Ninth, Tolson.....	10 2
GENERAL	
1 The Game of the Foxes, Farber.....	1 11
2 The Defiant Never Rests, Bailey with Aronson.....	2 14
3 Open Marriage, O'Neill.....	3 4
4 The Day of the Jackal, Vercellotti.....	4 23
5 The Day of the Jackal, Vercellotti.....	5 8
6 The Day of the Jackal, Vercellotti.....	6 7
7 The Day of the Jackal, Vercellotti.....	7 4
8 The Day of the Jackal, Vercellotti.....	8 4
9 The Day of the Jackal, Vercellotti.....	9 10
10 Monday the Ninth, Tolson.....	10 2

(These statistics are for the week ended April 16.)
Book review—page 14.

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Paris Fashions

The Most Copied Designer in Town—Jap

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, April 19 (UPI)—This morning at Jap, the phone never stopped ringing; people kept streaming in and out in an atmosphere of complete chaos.

The other day, at a showing of the collection, 3,000 people crowded into the Palais d'Orsay where the seating capacity is 700. Business manager Gilles Rayssse was obliged to stop the show halfway through because the confusion was uncontrollable.

Jap is a relatively new name in fashion but designer Kenzo Takada has made a terrific impact in the two years since the firm has been in business. He is the most copied designer in Paris today. The whole ready-to-wear salon at the Porte de Versailles is inspired by his last collection, to such a point that Jap is now calling year-old styles with no trouble whatever.

Kenzo's biggest contribution was the kimono sleeve, but he also made news with his blouses, little girl dresses, patchworks and, most of all, his knits.

His new collection is, again, packed with ideas. The mood is rugged and rustic with a strong Irish accent—all the fabrics were imported from Ireland and all have a rough, handwoven look.

Kenzo started experimenting with collars. Mr. Rayssse said this morning, but dropped the idea and concentrated on sleeves instead. He has come out with two new ones. One is a modified halting, broken up by a seam

just above the elbow. The other is set normally but attached to a flounce that starts at mid-shoulder. The latter makes for a very square, puffed-up silhouette. His schoolgirl coats with Peter Pan collars, small busts and flounced skirts are over-lined because Kenzo does not feel that one should have too much respect for clothes. Besides, lining breaks the line of the coat and hides the body.

Other key numbers in the Jap collection are suits, with short or longer jackets over dandrif skirts, the wrapped, polo-type coats with knit shawl collars; the soft angora jersey dresses; the ruffled shirts; and, of course, again all of Kenzo's knits.

The only problem: Jap is having serious growing pains. The firm has not been able to keep up with its deliveries and has come close to bankruptcy. For instance, the last ready-to-wear order destined for the United States will never reach the stores because the clothes, made in Italy, were not ready by the deadline and are being returned.

But Gerry Harkavy, whose firm, Malory, represents Jap in the United States, believes that Kenzo's talent is so great that it is worth it to keep on trying.

Mr. Harkavy had a one-year arrangement with Jap and agreed today to continue to handle not only the knits (they, apparently, never posed a production problem) but also 10,000 ready-to-wear garments which will be on sale in top American stores.

Mr. Rayssse claims that he has found a French manufacturer who will be able to make the clothes and deliver them in time.

The general attitude at Jap is endearing, in a way, because it is so amateurish. Besides, Mr. Rayssse insists that this disorganization is necessary to Kenzo's creative talent. "Otherwise," he

said, "we become policemen and design uniforms."

At the same time, if Kenzo wants to do serious business and not have everybody copying him while he is left out in the cold with undelivered orders, he must pull himself together and get things organized in a businesslike way.

Theater in New York

NEW YORK, April 19 (UPI)—

This is how New York Times critics rate new stage productions:

"That's Entertainment," a musical directed by Paul Aaron at the Edison Theater, left Clive Barnes with mixed feelings. "The show is a revue of sorts, a musical of undisciplined possibilities. It is a musical without a book, but with hints of a story." But, after the intermission "whoever was dropping the hints—no one is held responsible in the program—either lost interest or was dismissed."

"The strength of the show—the lyrics and music by Howard Dietz and Arthur Schwartz, a handsome grab-bag of songs your mother taught you, including such standards as "You and the Night and the Music," "Dancing in the Dark," "Triplets" and "I Guess I'll Have to Change My Plan." Its fault is "fundamentally its aimlessness and aimlessness to be seen in its anonymous conception, Gordon Crowe's producing and Paul Aaron's directing." For the show to have worked, Barnes reported, it "either

needed a proper book so that it could have become at least mildly interesting in the characters, or else should have been staged with the style of the Jacques Brel show. Neither was the case."

"The Servant of Two Masters," a revival of Goldoni's 18th-century comedy at the Master Theater, got a positive review from Howard Thompson. "This is Goldoni. It's gold," says Thompson about the Equity Theater production. "The setting is right and a spirited cast takes it from there. Under the gracefully suave direction of Clinton J. Atkinson, with a jabbing edge of slapstick, the players clip through their parts winningly—in one case (Randy Kim), brilliantly. This is fine fun, buttressed down with easy gusto." The plot, says Thompson, "may seem tatty now," involves three sets of thwarted sweethearts, two doddering fathers, pilfered letters, mistaken identity and "a clutch" of sly servants.

A Ballet Company With Its Roots in Covent Garden

Australia

dancing with panache. Marilyn Rowe's gentle personality is less well suited to "File," a ballet in which Aldous comes into her own. An evening Aldous appeared in it with Kevin Coe provided exhilarating dancing. They competed with each other in speed and lightness; he not only made some difficult one-handed lifts look easy but also held one of them for an entire long time. His dancing was probably the most brilliant I have ever seen in this role, and I particularly liked the defiant way he slapped the stage instead of just touching it with his hand in his show-stopping solo.

Alan Alder and Robert Olup overplay for laughs as Alain and the Widow Smooze, but Graham Powell and Ray Powell (not related) are outstanding. Ray's Widow is funny, but various slides and falls seem out of character. Graham is quite simply the most touching and convincing Alain since Alexander Grant, without being at all a carbon copy of the original.

The Australian production of "File" is virtually a carbon copy of the Covent Garden original, though with more realistic lighting effects for the storm scene and with some slight changes in the choreography, notably for the coked and hens. The Australian corps de ballet is at least as lively and attractive as the Royal Ballet's, while the Elizabethan Trust Sydney Orchestra played better than the Covent Garden Orchestra sometimes does under the enthusiastic and experienced baton of John Lanchbery, now musical director of the Australian Ballet as well as principal conductor of the Royal.

The Sydney season continues until May 13. The company hopes to tour Europe next year.

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Profit Halved For Inco in First Quarter

SAAB '71 Net Off 2%;
Plessey Earnings Fall

TORONTO, April 19 (Reuters).—International Nickel Co. of Canada (Inco) saw its net profit halved in the first quarter, according to preliminary figures issued today.

Net profit was \$18.5 million (U.S.), down 49.2 percent from \$36.5 million in the same period of 1971. Share earnings were 26 cents versus 49 cents.

Inco also gave final figures for the fourth quarter of 1971. Net profit slumped to \$7.96 million, or 11 cents a share, from the \$47.5 million, or 84 cents, earned in the fourth quarter of 1970.

The company failed to give sales figures for either period.

Indicated net profit for the full year was \$94.26 million compared with \$208.6 million in 1970.

SAAB-Scania Net Down

LINDBERGH, Sweden, April 19 (AP-DJ).—SAAB-Scania group net profit fell 1.8 percent last year, to 88.1 million kronor (\$14.4 million) from 70.4 million kronor in 1970, the company said today.

The autos, trucks and aircraft firm said it is issuing an unchanged 11 kronor dividend.

Turnover was 4.1 billion kronor, up 17 percent from 3.5 billion kronor in 1970.

Plessey Net Falls

LONDON, April 19 (AP-DJ).—Plessey Co. net profit declined in the third quarter and nine-month periods, although turnover rose 9 percent and 10.9 percent, respectively.

Plessey said today its net profit for the third quarter was \$3.26 million, or 1.75 pence a share, down 5.5 percent from \$3.45 million, or 1.83 pence a share, in the third quarter of 1971.

Sales for the quarter were \$71.8 million, up from \$68.8 million in the same period of 1971.

For the nine months, net profit for the telecommunications and electronics equipment producer was \$24.4 million, or 4.43 pence a share, down 14.1 percent from the 1971 period's \$28.5 million, or 5.24 pence. Turnover was \$206.2 million, up from \$185 million.

Plessey said the reduced profit level on higher sales was mainly due to the diversion of production caused by the recent miners' strike in Britain.

U.S. Factory Capacity

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP-DJ).—U.S. factories operated at 74.5 percent of capacity in the first quarter. This is ahead of the downward revised 73.8 percent in the final quarter of last year, but below the 74.7 percent in the year-ago period, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday.

1971 1970

Steel (per cent) 74.5 73.8

Non-ferrous 74.5 73.8

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U.K. Reports Decline In Spending and Output

LONDON, April 19 (AP-DJ).—

Consumer spending declined in the first quarter and industrial production dropped in February, the government reported today.

The statistics cover periods when the country's activity was disrupted by a nationwide coal

strike that resulted in power shortages and blackouts.

The Central Statistical Office (CSO) said the seasonally-adjusted industrial production index (based on 1968 as 100) declined to a provisional 111.9 from 124.6 in January, and 123.8 in February, 1971.

Manufacturing Index Off

The production index for manufacturing industries alone declined to 114 from 123.2 in January and 126 in February, 1971.

The CSO said seasonally-adjusted consumer spending, at 1963 prices, dropped to an estimated \$2,076 billion in the first quarter from \$2,109 billion in the 1971 fourth quarter, but rose from \$2,085 billion in the year-ago quarter.

The CSO said some consumers may have withheld spending on certain goods in anticipation of possible reductions in purchase tax in the government's budget, which was announced March 21.

Falls After Three Advances

As it turned out, the government announced substantial reductions in the tax, a move that resulted in price cuts for many products.

The government has been looking to consumer spending to promote a recovery in economic activity. Last year the country's gross domestic product increased only 1 percent after allowance for price increases.

The drop in first-quarter consumer spending followed advances in each of the previous three quarters. Last year's growth in spending was spurred by tax reductions, by abolition of controls on installment purchase terms and by a large increase in social security benefits last autumn.

Record Exports

Last year, Japan's car exports reached an all-time high of 1,778,024 vehicles—an increase of 63.7 percent over the preceding year, the association said.

Exports to the United States rose by 22.8 percent to \$12,779 million and combined sales to Europe, including East Europe, jumped by 170 percent to \$21,765, the spokesman said.

While sales in the United States have tended to level off, exports to Europe have continued to rise sharply.

The spokesman said the industry had not received any complaints from overseas markets against its exports.

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BASF, Bayer Cut Dividends

Two of West Germany's largest chemical firms have joined the list of companies proposing lower dividends to their upcoming annual meetings.

Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik directors are proposing a dividend of 7.50 deutsche marks, down from the 11 DM paid a year earlier.

Farbwerke Bayer, which is also proposing to shorten its name to Bayer AG, is recommending an annual payout of 8.50 DM, compared to the 8 DM paid in 1970.

Alusuisse Sees Difficult Year

Swiss Aluminum (Alusuisse) is likely to encounter another difficult year in 1972 because of excessive worldwide capacity for aluminum production, the industry's large inventories, labor problems in Italy and pressures arising from the deutsche mark's revaluation, according

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1977

—1972— Stocks and Bonds, First, High Low Last, Chgs									
1972	Stocks and Bonds, First, High Low Last, Chgs	1972	Stocks and Bonds, First, High Low Last, Chgs	1972	Stocks and Bonds, First, High Low Last, Chgs	1972	Stocks and Bonds, First, High Low Last, Chgs	1972	Stocks and Bonds, First, High Low Last, Chgs
294	400 ABC Ind 1.10	32	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
295	400 ABC Ind 2.0	32	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
296	400 ABC Ind 3.0	32	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
297	400 ABC Ind 4.0	32	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
298	400 ABC Ind 5.0	32	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
299	400 ABC Ind 6.0	32	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
300	400 ABC Ind 7.0	32	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
301	400 ABC Ind 8.0	32	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
302	400 ABC Ind 9.0	32	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
303	400 ABC Ind 10.0	32	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
304	400 ABC Ind 11.0	32	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
305	400 ABC Ind 12.0	32	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
306	400 ABC Ind 13.0	32	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
307	400 ABC Ind 14.0	32	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
308	400 ABC Ind 15.0	32	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
309	400 ABC Ind 16.0	32	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
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319	400 ABC Ind 26.0	32	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
320	400 ABC Ind 27.0	32	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
321	400 ABC Ind 28.0	32	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
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324	400 ABC Ind 31.0	32	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
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328	400 ABC Ind 35.0	32	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
329	400 ABC Ind 36.0	32	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
330	400 ABC Ind 37.0	32	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
331	400 ABC Ind 38.0	32	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
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July 47.85, Sept. 47.70 b.		Aug	3.55 1/4	3.56 1/4	3.52 1/4	3.50	3.53 1/4

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Midday Indicated Prices

FIRST SECURITY CAPITAL AND INCOME FUND N.V.		Midday Indicated Prices	
(Established in Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles)			
Participating Cumulative Preference Shares			
DIVIDEND NOTICE			
Designated Coupon: No. 3			
The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders has today declared a cumulative preferential dividend of US\$ 10.00 and an extra dividend of US\$ 10.15 per Participating Cumulative Preference Share for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1971, payable on May 2, 1972.			
Preference Shareholders will receive payment of such dividends in U.S. Dollars as follows:			
1. In the case of holders of registered certificates, a check in the amount of US\$ 20.15 will be mailed by First National City Bank, Brussels, on April 27, 1972, to the holders of record on April 27, 1972.			
2. In the case of holders of bearer certificates, payment in the amount of US\$ 20.15 will be made against presentation of Coupon No. 3 or after May 2, 1972, to First National City Bank (Corporate Agency Department), 111 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. or to the main office of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas in Amsterdam; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Belgique, S.A. or First National City Bank in Brussels; Hil Samuel & Co. Limited in London; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand Duché de Luxembourg; Banque Commerciale Italiana in Milan or Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas in Paris.			
First Security Capital and Income Fund N.V.			
Caribbean Management Company Managing Director			
Curaçao, April 18, 1972			

Participating Cumulative Preference Shares

DIVIDEND NOTICE

an extra dividend of US\$ 10.15 per Participating

Reference Shareholders will receive payment of such

The amount of US\$ 20.15 will be mailed by First National City Bank, Brussels, on May 2, 1972, to the

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1 Street, New York, N. Y. or to the main office of

Bank in Brussels; Hill Samuel & Co. Limited in
London; Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas pour le Grand

ana in Milan or Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Paris.

Caribbean Management Company
Managing Director

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

All of these securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.



1,000,000 Shares Common Stock (\$.50 par value)

1,000,000 Common Stock Purchase Warrants

Each Warrant entitles the holder to purchase, until April 29, 1977, one share of Common Stock at a price of \$46.75 (subject to adjustment under certain conditions).

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Lehman Brothers

Blyth & Co., Inc.

Hornblower & We**Loeb, Rhoades & C****Stone & Webster**

Bear, Stearns & C

Reynolds Securities

DeLong & Co.

T

TABLE 2.2 *Continued*

R. W. Pressprich & Co.
Incorporated

Shields & Company
Incorporated

April, 1973

HILTON INTERNATIONAL IS A LOT OF LITTLE THINGS THAT ADD UP TO THE FINEST RESORT HOTELS AROUND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

MALTA HILTON EVERYTHING UNDER THE SUN, FROM TENNIS COURTS TO MEDIEVAL CITY. **MARBELLA HILTON** FINEST PRIVATE SAND BEACH ON COSTA DEL SOL.

RABAT HILTON SUPERB NEW GOLF COURSE, SUPERB ANCIENT SIGHTSEEING. **TUNIS HILTON** LUXURY HOTEL IN A ROMANTIC NORTH AFRICAN CITY.

[illegible]

... ..

Mutual Funds			
Closing prices on April 19, 1972			
NEW YORK (AP)			
The following quotations are supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., and are the prices at which securities could have been sold (not necessarily the actual sale price) on the date shown.			
NEW YORK (AP)			
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NEW YORK (AP)			
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Toronto Stocks			
Closing prices on April 19, 1972			
INDUSTRIALS			
1000 Alcan	1000	1000	1000
1000 Bell	1000	1000	1000
1000 BHP	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Pac	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Nat	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Tel	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Wst	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Wst	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Wst	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Wst	1000	1000	1000

American Stock Exchange Trading			
(Continued from preceding page)			
1000 Alcan	1000	1000	1000
1000 Bell	1000	1000	1000
1000 BHP	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Pac	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Nat	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Tel	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Wst	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Wst	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Wst	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Wst	1000	1000	1000

European Gold Markets			
April 19, 1972			
1000 Alcan	1000	1000	1000
1000 Bell	1000	1000	1000
1000 BHP	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Pac	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Nat	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Tel	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Wst	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Wst	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Wst	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Wst	1000	1000	1000

SOCIÉTÉ NATIONALE DES MATÉRIAUX DE CONSTRUCTION

S.N.M.C. (ALGERIA)
US \$ 7,000,000
FIVE YEAR LOAN

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS			
ADVERTISING			
1000 Alcan	1000	1000	1000
1000 Bell	1000	1000	1000
1000 BHP	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Pac	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Nat	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Tel	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Wst	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Wst	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Wst	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Wst	1000	1000	1000

Tokyo Exchange			
April 19, 1972			
1000 Alcan	1000	1000	1000
1000 Bell	1000	1000	1000
1000 BHP	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Pac	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Nat	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Tel	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Wst	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Wst	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Wst	1000	1000	1000
1000 Cdn Wst	1000	1000	1000

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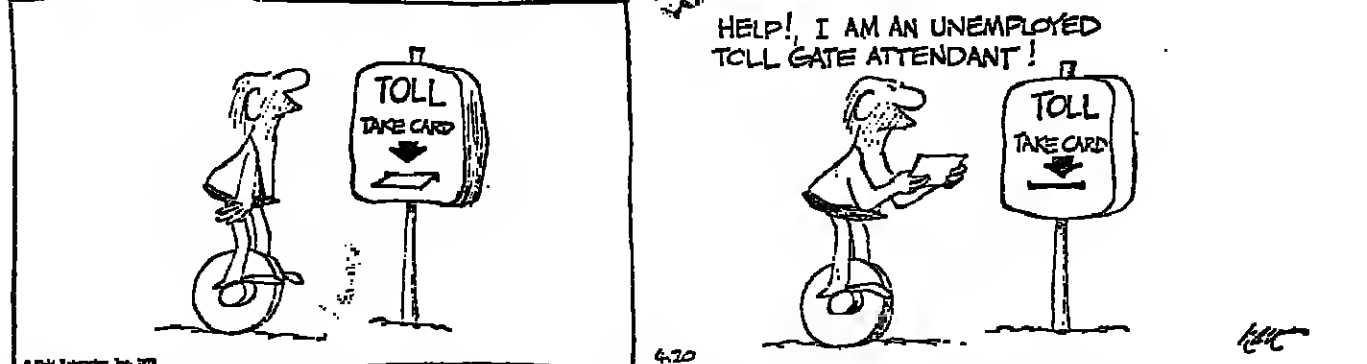
The International Bank or Sterling Bank & Trust Company Ltd. at Interbank House, Grand Cayman, British West Indies

*Or equivalent in Swiss Francs, German Marks and Pounds Sterling.
**Not available to residents of the Sterling Area. The above offerings subject to pre-sale and valid only where legal. Rates subject to change without notice.

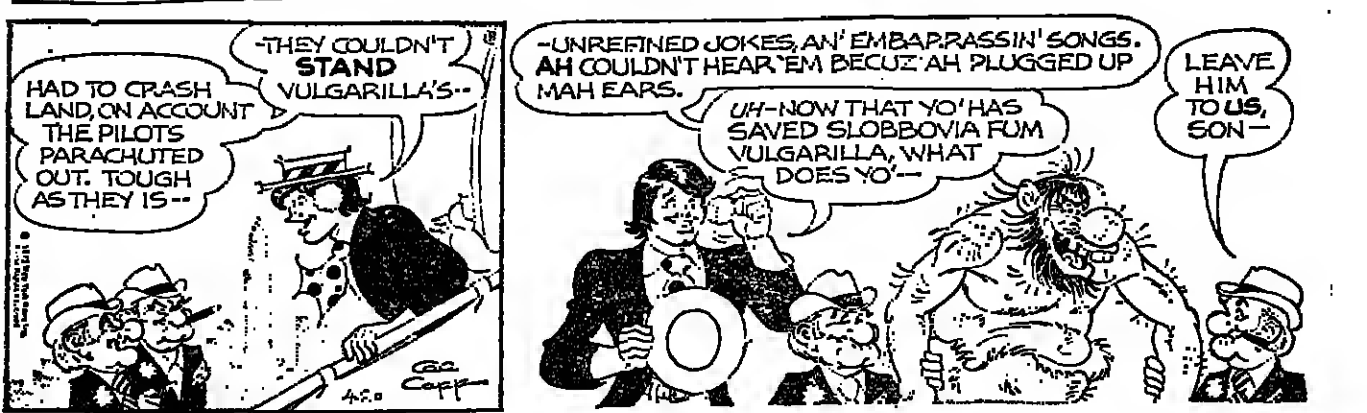
PEANUTS



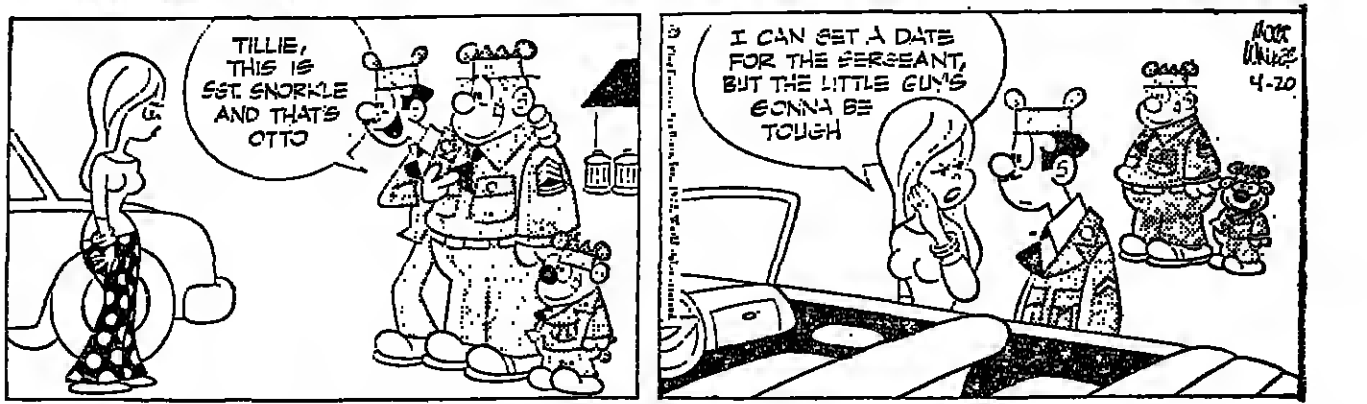
B.C.



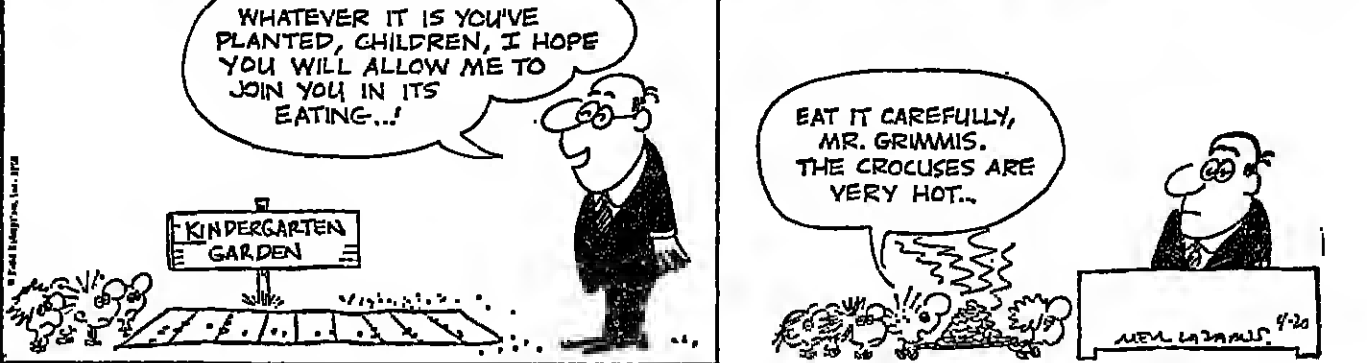
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



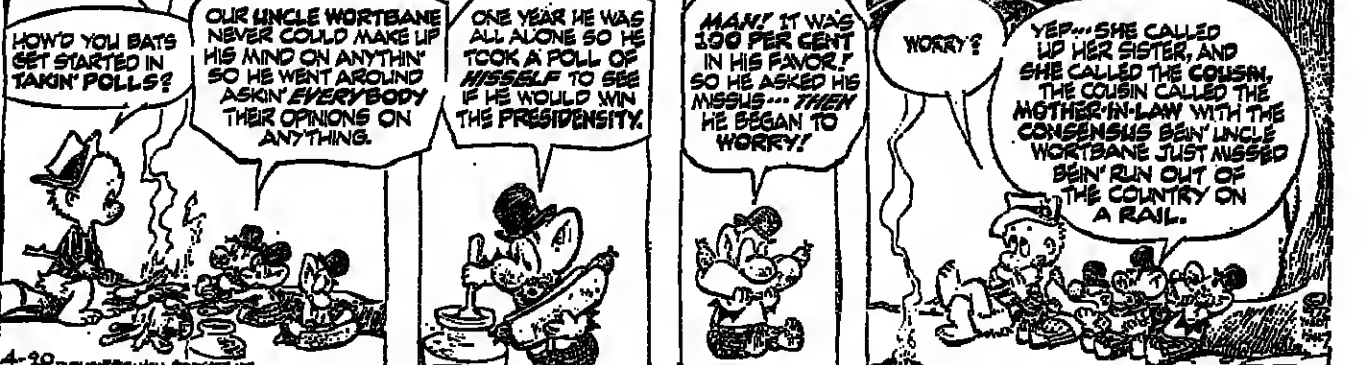
WILARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal West made a fine choice of opening lead. Against routine bidding—one no-trump raised to game—he correctly concluded that a major suit should be led. North's failure to use Stayman makes it highly unlikely that he has a major suit, and consequently East's long suit, if any, is likely to be a major rather than a minor.

A spade lead is unlikely to give away a trick, so many players would make that choice. But West reasoned that a spade lead could succeed only if his partner held considerable strength as well as length in spades.

It was unlikely, however, that East could have strong spades, such as K Q J x, and an outside entry. On that assumption the declaring side could hardly have sufficient combined strength to bid game.

A far better chance was to assume that West's heart honors would contribute to the defense.

East might well have a heart suit headed by the jack together with an outside entry. This assumption was in no way inconsistent with the bidding.

Once West decided to lead a heart the choice of card was important. The three was liable to block the suit if East held something like J x x x, and West concluded that the queen was rather better than the ace. It seemed right to preserve the ace for control reasons, and give up on the faint chance that the king would appear singleton in the dummy.

East signaled with the heart seven, and South won after some hesitation. He hoped for a winning diamond finesse or for a four-four split, in hearts, but both chances failed. Holding up the heart king would not have helped, since West would have continued.

Notice that South would have made his contract easily after a passive spade lead. After the diamond finesse lost, East would have done best to lead the heart jack. South would have ducked, planning to play the king if the suit was continued, and the defense would have been helpless.

NORTH
♠ K108
♥ 106
♦ AQ1096
♣ J53

WEST
♠ 9732
♥ AQ3
♦ 532
♣ 1076

EAST
♠ 354
♥ 3742
♦ K3
♣ Q84

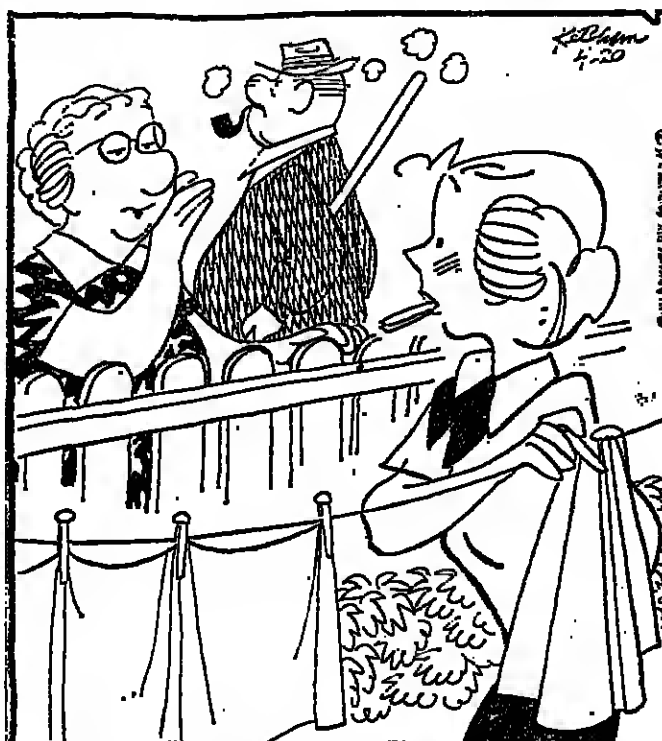
SOUTH (D)
♠ AQ6
♥ K85
♦ J74
♣ AK92

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:
South West North East
1 N.T. Pass 3 N.T. Pass
Pass Pass
West led the heart queen.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

FLAIP	CLITIE
SAICORIS	BLIANTAT
ANDADIAN	RUISLETIS
LIAD	ANGIENTVRA
ATES	TODAYWEIR
DILLIS	MODBASES
CLIAIRIS	STILLIS
NIATY	HOLP
SANDRIUM	KAISGITS
LIAR	BIONZES
OEER	BARCARS
OMESAILL	CANARDS
PESTILES	STANDES
ETIYH	PASS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ROWBE

PLOIT

FLIPER

MELLUV

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumbles: HABIT PANIC GAIETY LARYNX
Answers: This drink might go to the head of a sailing type—A NIGHTCAP

BOOKS

AN AMERICAN DEATH
The True Story of the Assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and the Greatest Manhunt of Our Times
By Gerold Frank. Doubleday, 457 pp. Illustrated. \$10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

FRANKLY—and perhaps unfairly—it struck me at first as implausible that Gerold Frank should be the one to dispel the lingering mysteries surrounding Dr. Martin Luther King's assassination. Although Frank has always been respected as an able reporter and interviewer, his taste in subject matter has tended toward the sensational and sordid—to confessions by unhappy Hollywood actresses and accounts of exotic crimes. Bluntly, one did not expect the case of King to be laid to rest by the father-confessor of Zsa Zsa Gabor and the biographer of the Boston Strangler.

Yet Frank's reconstruction of King's murder and its aftermath is remarkably convincing and reassuring (that is, to those of us who would prefer to believe that no conspiracy was involved). Perhaps it is just that we have grown numb to such disasters and tired of suspecting conspiracies behind them, but Frank's book seems to clear up most of the major puzzles.

Who exactly was James Earl Ray, the convicted assassin? How did he escape from Missouri State Penitentiary in Jefferson City, Mo., on April 24, 1967? What did he do between the time of his escape and the day of King's shooting in April of the following year? What mysterious figures was Ray in touch with both before and after the shooting? And why did he suddenly seem to have more money to live on than ever in his life before?

These were only some of the more obvious questions that troubled us at a time when the idea of still another lone psychopath striking out at yet another great American leader seemed too coincidental to believe.

More specifically: How, if Ray had acted alone, was he able to assume the aliases of three actual Canadian citizens who bore remarkable resemblances to him? How to explain the mysterious and perhaps damagingly misleading radio broadcast describing a chase after an alternate getaway car during the hours following King's death? What about all the eyewitness descriptions of possible assassins other than Ray? And what was the meaning of Ray's rising in court to challenge the very fabric of his guilty plea? Such questions as these added fuel to an already raging fire.

And more important: If there was no conspiracy behind the act, why did James Earl Ray suddenly change from a penny-ante hold-up man to a Jackal-like assassin stalking a political figure from whose death he would not profit? And why did the team of Memphis prosecutors accept the "deal" of Ray's guilty plea in exchange for a 99-year prison sentence, when they must have known that American public opinion would be frustrated and outraged, and the reputation of Memphis justice tarnished?

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Soignée
5 Weight of Colombia
9 Father: Prefix
14 Hearty dish
15 Dilemmas
17 Coupe
18 Inappropriate
20 Brake
21 Underground explosion
22 Irish Sea Isle
24 "Yes"
25 Insults
29 Judge's milieu
31 Orbit position
32 Blenda
33 "— was saying"
36 Mangies
37 Restrained
39 M.I.T. grad
40 Emeritus: Abbr.
41 Quite large
42 Make over
43 Vinegarish
44 Raw pigment

47 Take advantage of
48 Triolet
49 — of thunder
53 Background
57 Authoritatively
59 Othello's ensign
60 Hindsight
61 Declare blunty
62 Buddhist Indian king
63 Ostler's charge
64 Glass

16 Dah's companion
23 Lissome one
24 Sternutations
25 English painter
26 Polybody
27 Throat intruder
28 Sixth, in Turin
29 — nova
30 Intelligence
33 Early pulpit offerings: Abbr.
35 — fixa
38 Relevant
42 Notice
44 Stage fare
45 Commands a shell
46 Hundred: Prefix
49 Ochs' companions
50 Gour
51 River of Germany
52 Lights for stars
54 Roof feature
55 Classical conflict
56 Goes boating
58 — tee

DOWN

1 Addams
2 Do trucking
3 Words in a ratio
4 Mean entry
5 Used up
6 Family member
7 Enn
8 Obligation
9 Contrived
10 Kind of numeral
11 River of Italy
12 Civil War general
13 River of France

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Lakers Lead Playoff, 3-2

By Mark Asher

INGLEWOOD, Calif., April 19 (UPI)—Bill Sharman complained about fan support in one Los Angeles newspaper yesterday. In another, the Lakers' coach cited his team's lack of aggressiveness in the fourth game of the National Basketball Association Western Conference finals against the Milwaukee Bucks.

Last night, with an unusually vocal Forum sellout of 17,605 cheering them on, the Lakers turned aggressive, controlled the rebounding and held the defending NBA champions to their lowest point total of the season to win 115-90 for a 3-2 lead in the best-of-seven series.

Los Angeles needs one victory in the last two games for a shot against either New York or Boston in the NBA finals. The Bucks met the Lakers in Milwaukee Saturday.

Will Chamberlain provided a masterful defensive job on Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and led the Lakers to a 70-57 rebounding advantage with a big assist from reserve Jerry West, who had played only 10 minutes previously in the series, without scoring and with only two rebounds.

Ellis contributed 12 points and 12 rebounds last night as the Lakers avoided the three-guard offense that gave them more speed but wrecked their rebounding in game No. 4 at Milwaukee, when the Bucks won by dominating the backboard, 75-43.

Chamberlain was magnificent last night. He scored 19 rebounds, less than the combined total of Jabbar and Curtis Perry.

The Lakers had a 73-61 lead when Chamberlain blocked a Jabbar hook shot, baiting the ball toward mid-court to Gail Goodrich. The Lakers guard streaked down court for two of his 13 third-quarter points.

Earlier in the third quarter, before the Lakers began a constant march to the foul line, the Bucks had pulled to within three points. The Lakers made 19 of 22 foul shots in the quarter, to three of three for the Bucks.

For the second time, in the series and in the game, the Lakers displayed the dynamic running game that pushed them to a 33-game winning streak, the longest in major-league sports history.

Jerry West, in a series-long slump until the second quarter last night, ignited a 13-0 spur that put the Lakers in command, 48-30, midway in the period. With three assists, he accounted for 11 of the 13 points. He made five of six shots in the quarter.

In that quarter, Chamberlain dominated Jabbar so completely that the NBA's Most Valuable Player made two of 10 shots and did not take down a rebound.

As late as two Saturdays ago, "Doc" Emery, as he had been called, the former three-time national collegiate champion was close to calling it quits for Munich. He had tried cortisone injections, pills, whirlpool baths, water polo and inactivity without a cure for the pain in his feet. A friend, Patsy Smithwick, brought a bottle of "body water" from Lourdes, the French shrine that lures the world's wounded, but to no avail. Even countless "rossaries" by his grandmother have not brought a change.

"You ought to get your military physical now," Brian McElroy, a teammate, told Liquori one day. "They'll think you're a junkie with all those holes in you."

A doctor marveled at Liquori's pain threshold.

"You must want to run an awful lot," he told the world's top-rated miler, after administering another delicate injection in the left heel. "I don't ever like giving these shots."

Earlier this week, after a visit to one of countless orthopedic specialists he has searched out for answers to his foot problems, Liquori heard another diagnosis: gout.

"The doctor took X-rays and said there was no tear in the foot," Liquori said, holding another bottle of pills, these costing \$7. "He said, 'Take these pills, eat the right food and don't worry, you'll make the team.'"

Liquori was encouraged after the meeting. On Thursday, however, the pain in his foot became so severe that he was back on crutches, wondering when he could resume workouts.

By Gerald Eskenazi

CHICAGO, April 19 (UPI)—Continuing to accomplish the improbable, the amazing Rangers played last night without their top goalie, a key defenseman and their leading playoff scorer, but nevertheless won their second straight playoff game at Chicago Stadium against the Black Hawks, 5-3.

The triumph gave the New Yorkers a 2-0 edge in the best-of-seven-game Stanley Cup semi-final series. The next two games will be in friendly Madison Square Garden.

Rod Gilbert, who had been limited to six shots on goal in seven previous playoff games and hadn't scored, rammed home the decisive tally in the final period. The slick right wing had also scored earlier in the period.

Over the years, Gilbert has been the New York's finest play-off performer, with 19 goals in 27 playoff games. But against Montreal and in the first game here last Sunday, he had never seemed to be in position to get off a good shot.

Long Faces

At noon, the Rangers had worn long faces, and coach Emu Francis appeared haggard. He had just told the team that Ed Giacomin wouldn't be in the nets and Jim Neilson wouldn't be in his accustomed spot on defense.

Giacomin wrenched his left knee in Sunday's victory and Neilson broke the ring finger of his right hand trying to stop Bobby Hull's slap shot. It should have been a disastrous night at the stadium.

In the first period, the Rangers got more bad news. Billy Fairbairn, who had five goals in cup play, became sick. He ate a hamburger last night and had felt bad since. He was told to skate for only two shifts.

Yet, the Rangers wouldn't fold. It was almost as if they'd grown accustomed to adversity—they had, after all, topped the Canadiens in six games while Jean Fabeille hobbled on the sidelines with a broken ankle.

Since the Rangers were admitted to the National Hockey League, they had never won four straight road games in cup play. This was the night they did it.

Wrong Start

It began adversely, with Dennis Hull getting off a slap shot that Gilles Villeneuve, playing in his sixth game in six weeks, held for a split second. Then the force of the shot sent Villeneuve's glove back, and the disk trickled in.

Bruins Win Opener

Boston's Fred Stanfield scored three goals last night and linemate John Bucyk added a goal and three assists as the Bruins overpowered the St. Louis Blues, 6-1, to take a 1-0 lead in the Stanley Cup semi-final playoff series.

Three men were ejected from the game for fighting: Boston defenseman Don Awrey at 15:39 of the second period, and Barclay Plager and Danny O'Shea—both of St. Louis—after 16:32 of the final period.

Stanfield gave the Bruins a 1-1 tie in the opening period when he scored on goalie Jacques Caron. Stanfield rifled a shot from the point past Caron in the second period to give Boston a 4-1 lead, then flipped in the puck from the corner of the crease less than nine minutes later.

Bucyk assisted on all three of Stanfield's goals and banged in a shot at 17:37 of the first period. Both men assisted on a goal by Phil Esposito in the last period.

McGraw Runs, Hits the Indians Past Red Sox

BOSTON, April 19 (UPI)—First baseman Tom McGraw hit two singles, stole two bases, and scored two runs while Gaylord Perry and Steve Mingers pitched a five-hitter to give the Cleveland Indians a victory over the Boston Red Sox.

McGraw opened the scoring in the second inning when he singled to right, stole second base, and scored as shortstop Luis Aparicio threw wildly to first base on Buddy Bell's infield hit.

Yanks 3, Brewers 2

Gene Michael, who batted 214 and 244 in his last two major league seasons, knocked in three runs with a bases-loaded triple in the fifth inning to give the Yankees a 3-2 victory over the Milwaukee Brewers.

White Sox 14, Rangers 9

Carlos May, collecting four

By Neil Amdur

VILLANOVA, Pa., April 19 (UPI)—For the first time in his fiercely competitive career, Marty Liquori is running a race against rivals he can sense but not see on a track.

"It's pain and patience," the 32-year-old miler said the other day at his one-bedroom apartment near Villanova University.

"If I had a mile for every hour I've spent in therapy over the last three months just waiting to run, I'd be in tremendous shape."

But Liquori has spent more time in the training room than on a track so far this year and is hardly in condition to challenge Tom Von Ruden, the French star who leads the United States Olympic team.

And with each day that rain prevents serious training, Liquori's hopes of becoming the first American to win an Olympic gold medal in the 1,500-meter run since 1908 slip further from the finish line.

As late as two Saturdays ago, "Doc" Emery, as he had been called, the former three-time national collegiate champion was close to calling it quits for Munich. He had tried cortisone injections, pills, whirlpool baths, water polo and inactivity without a cure for the pain in his feet.

A friend, Patsy Smithwick, brought a bottle of "body water" from Lourdes, the French shrine that lures the world's wounded, but to no avail. Even countless "rossaries" by his grandmother have not brought a change.

"You ought to get your military physical now," Brian McElroy, a teammate, told Liquori one day. "They'll think you're a junkie with all those holes in you."

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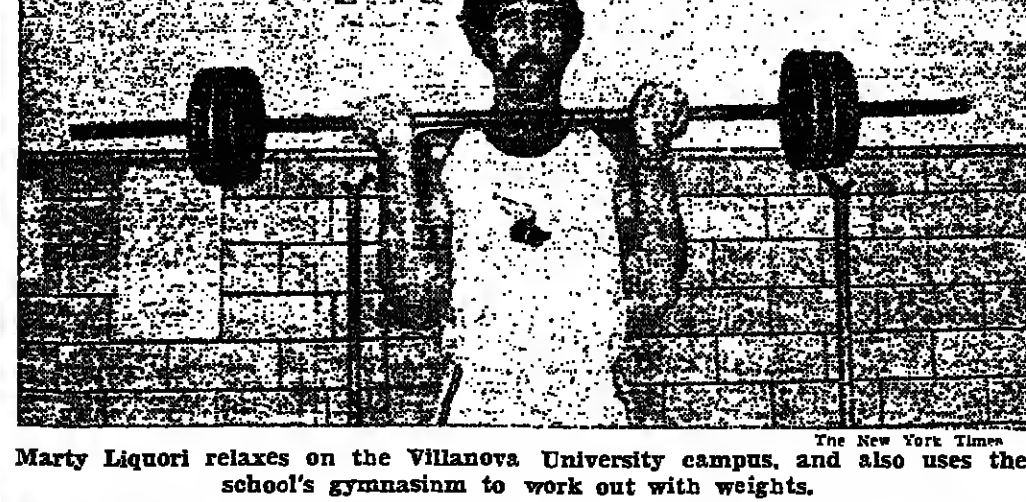
Making the United States team is more important to Liquori, at the moment, than worrying about the quality of the beer and milers in Munich, site of the Olympics. The American

track and field trials will be held June 23 through July 9 in Eugene, Ore.—only 10 weeks off—and Liquori still has not come within 10 seconds of the qualifying time for the meet (3 minutes 59.6 seconds).

"Everybody has such optimism," he said, sitting on a bean-bag couch that he received as a wedding present from Dick Egan, a former teammate. "The other day, I was out at the track just limbering up. This guy sees me and starts yelling, 'Bring it home, Marty. All the way this year. Go get it.'"

"Bring it home? It feels like ages since I've even worked out. I'm probably in the worst shape of my life to run the mile, and he's yelling 'Bring it home.'"

The frustration has been equally as painful for Liquori's pretty wife, Carol, a demure, soft-spoken brunette, who provides the complement to her



Marty Liquori relaxes on the Villanova University campus, and also uses the school's gymnasium to work out with weights.

Time Is Running Away From Ailing Liquori

By Neil Amdur

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By Neil Amdur

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But Liquori has spent more time in the training room than on a track so far this year and is hardly in condition to challenge Tom Von Ruden, the French star who leads the United States Olympic team.

And with each day that rain prevents serious training, Liquori's hopes of becoming the first American to win an Olympic gold medal in the 1,500-meter run since 1908 slip further from the finish line.

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track and field trials will be held June 23 through July 9 in Eugene, Ore.—only 10 weeks off—and Liquori still has not come within 10 seconds of the qualifying time for the meet (3 minutes 59.6 seconds).

By Gerald Eskenazi

CHICAGO, April 19 (UPI)—Continuing to accomplish the improbable, the amazing Rangers played last night without their top goalie, a key defenseman and their leading playoff scorer, but nevertheless won their second straight playoff game at Chicago Stadium against the Black Hawks, 5-3.

The triumph gave the New Yorkers a 2-0 edge in the best-of-seven-game Stanley Cup semi-final series. The next two games will be in friendly Madison Square Garden.

Rod Gilbert, who had been limited to six shots on goal in seven previous playoff games and hadn't scored, rammed home the decisive tally in the final period. The slick right wing had also scored earlier in the period.

Over the years, Gilbert has been the New York's finest play-off performer, with 19 goals in 27 playoff games. But against Montreal and in the first game here last Sunday, he had never seemed to be in position to get off a good shot.

Long Faces

At noon, the Rangers had worn long faces, and coach Emu Francis appeared haggard. He had just told the team that Ed Giacomin wouldn't be in the nets and Jim Neilson wouldn't be in his accustomed spot on defense.

Giacomin wrenched his left knee in Sunday's victory and Neilson broke the ring finger of his right hand trying to stop Bobby Hull's slap shot. It should have been a disastrous night at the stadium.

In the first period, the Rangers got more bad news. Billy Fairbairn, who had five goals in cup play, became sick. He ate a hamburger last night and had felt bad since. He was told to skate for only two shifts.

Yet, the Rangers wouldn't fold. It was almost as if they'd grown accustomed to adversity—they had, after all, topped the Canadiens in six games while Jean Fabeille hobbled on the sidelines with a broken ankle.

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track and field trials will be held June 23 through July 9 in Eugene, Ore.—only 10 weeks off—and Liquori still has not come within 10 seconds of the qualifying time for the meet (3 minutes 59.6 seconds).

"Everybody has such optimism," he said, sitting on a bean-bag couch that he received as a wedding present from Dick Egan, a former teammate. "The other day, I was out at the track just limbering up. This guy sees me and starts yelling, 'Bring it home, Marty. All the way this year. Go get it.'"

"Bring it home? It feels like ages since I've even worked out. I'm probably in the worst shape of my life to run the mile, and he's yelling 'Bring it home.'"

The frustration has been equally as painful for Liquori's pretty wife, Carol, a demure, soft-spoken brunette, who provides the complement to her

Mets Suffer From Trade

MONTREAL, April 19 (UPI)—The big trade came back to haunt the New York Mets yesterday as they crossed into Canada and dropped a 7-2 decision to the Montreal Expos, who took the field with five former Mets in their lineup.

They treated a sellout crowd of 29,102 in their delayed home opener to a nine-hit harassment of five New York pitchers. Jerry Koosman and Ray Sadecki fared the worst.

Ken Singleton led the charge with a two-run triple in the first inning off Koosman, and with a little help from Tommie Agee in center field, a run-scoring single in the eighth off Sadecki.

Then Tim Lincecum contributed a double and sacrifice fly, and lent a hand in two double plays at shortstop. And Mike Jorgensen turned back two Met rallies with clutch plays at first base, including a dazzling double play in the eighth.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Montreal 3 0 1,000 1

Philadelphia 2 2 550 1 1/2

New York 1 2 333 2

Pittsburgh 1 2 333 2

St. Louis 1 3 250 2 1/2

Western Division

Los Angeles 3 1 750 —

San Francisco 2 1 750 —

Houston 2 2 500 —

San Diego 2 2 500 —

Cincinnati 1 2 333 1 1/2

Atlanta 1 2 250 1 1/2

Tuesday's Results

Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 2

Montreal 7, New York 2

Philadelphia 8, St. Louis 3

Los Angeles 3, Atlanta 1

San Francisco 5, San Diego 1

Wednesday's Games

New York at Montreal, rain.

Chicago at Pittsburgh, night.

St. Louis at Philadelphia, night.

Los Angeles at Atlanta, night.

Houston at Cincinnati,

Art Buchwald

Perjury Vs. Amnesia

WASHINGTON—A 10-year-old boy named Virgil has just written me a letter. He says:

"Dear Sir,
"I notice in the newspapers that several Justice Department attorneys have testified in the ITT case. Sometimes one Justice attorney says one thing and then another Justice attorney says another thing. Suppose they're lying? Who prosecutes the prosecutors?"
"Dear Virgil,
"You are a very impertinent question which really doesn't answer. To assume that someone in the Justice Department would tell an untruth makes you no better than a Berrigan brother."



Buchwald

"A Justice Department attorney takes an oath that he will never tell a lie—on a Bible. This Bible belongs to the Attorney General, who has taken an oath on a Bible that belongs to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who has taken an oath on a Bible that belongs to the President of the United States. You can readily see the trouble a Justice Department attorney would be in if he perjured himself on that many Bibles."

"What you are confusing is perjury and loss of memory. Several of the Justice Department attorneys have suffered from an inability to remember facts pertinent to the ITT investigation. This is understandable when you recall that most attorneys are trained to ask questions, but are very rarely called upon to answer them."

"If you spent all your life saying, 'What were you on the night of Feb. 12, 1961?' you would be in a heck of a jam if someone suddenly asked you that question."

"It is for this reason that under our system, Justice Department attorneys in congressional hearings are permitted

to 'correct' their testimony and 'refresh' their memories.

"The fact that a Justice Department attorney says one thing in the morning does not preclude him from saying the opposite in the afternoon. And just because one Justice Department attorney says one thing and another Justice Department attorney says another thing does not mean either one of them is lying. It just means they're getting at the truth from opposite directions."
"Let me give you an example. Justice Department Attorney Wishbone tells a Senate committee that he's never talked to anyone in the Zig Zag Monopoly Company. He goes home that night and his wife reminds him that his brother-in-law is president of the Zig Zag Monopoly Company. So he goes back to the committee and says he's just remembered that his brother-in-law is president of the company, but he hasn't seen him in 10 years."

"Then he takes a recess break and his secretary tells him he's had 20 meetings with his brother-in-law in the past three months."

"So he goes back to the committee and says he would like to correct the record; he did see his brother-in-law, but they never really talked business. That night his brother-in-law calls him and says he's in trouble with the IRS because he's put Wishbone down for 20 business lunches."

"So Wishbone goes back to the committee the next day and says he talked business with his brother-in-law, but he did nothing to affect Zig Zag Monopoly Company's case."

"That, Virgil, is not called perjury—it's called amnesia."

"I can assure you that your question about who prosecutes the prosecutors has no validity in Washington. There is no reason to prosecute anyone in the ITT case because everyone is telling the truth, and if you keep writing troubling letters like this, I won't be surprised if when you grow a little older, someone down here doesn't start tapping your phone."

A view of Stockholm with The Pit.

Whatever Happened to Stockholm?

By Jan Sjöby

THE PIT, Sweden—This point on the surface of the earth, at roughly latitude 59 North and longitude 18 East, used to be known as central Stockholm, the parishes of St. Clara, Jacob and Johannes.

It was an almost-Parisian maze of narrow streets and alleys, a museum of three centuries of architectural fancy, the press quarter of Stockholm and the home, spiritual and/or corporal, of a number of painters and poets, sculptors and scribblers, humanists and bums. It was a place to live, drink and work for the members of the free professions and an admirable shelter against the winter winds out of Lapland, Finland and Russia.

The area today resembles Cologne after World War II. Or perhaps Rotterdam or Dunkerque at the same time. It is difficult to tell one hole in the ground from another.

Stockholmers thread warily in the district, on wooden footbridges among bricks and rubble, in underpasses and overpasses and along chicken-wire fences on heavily trafficked streets without sidewalks. The old called Centrum any more but Gropan meaning, literally, The Pit. Chances are that they'll thread warily for a long time to come.

Great Hole

It all started during the war years when the city officials of 700-year-old Stockholm decided that the place needed a face-lift. Committees and commissions were formed—Swedes love to form committees and commissions—and elaborate plans were laboriously drawn up between magistrates, city-planning architects and construction engineers. A modern civic center was to be created, dominated by five 13-story buildings. When the war was over and gasoline was available for the bulldozers, the project was under way. The old Haymarket Hall was leveled, as was Sergel's (Sweden's national sculptor) palatial home and studio.

In the late '50s, the Haymarket district

looked as though a multi-megaton bomb had struck in the not-so-distant past.

The great hole was eventually filled in by underground garages and underground pedestrian passages leading to stations of the recently completed subway. The five high rises were hailed by one lyrical magistrate as "the five trumpet blasts in the symphony that is Stockholm." Less lyrical Swedes referred to the five architectural tiger boxes as Grönköpingsman-hättan—Podunk Manhattan, roughly.

Fallen Flat

The lyrical, now retired, magistrate has since admitted that his views on city planning and those of his generation in the city hall may have fallen flat. Gasoline fumes hang heavily over the pedestrian shopping streets in the civic center and shops are closing because of absurdly high rents. At the far end of Podunk Manhattan is an underground square which has turned into Sweden's leading pot market.

Undaunted, an unholy coalition of politicians and civil engineers in the city planning office went on planning. The Old Town—the original "city-between-the-bridges"—was more or less declared a national monument, more or less restored and refurbished and turned into a reserve for descriptive artists and writers who could afford the new rents. Hilltop cottages in the quaint Söder district were evacuated, showers and toilets were installed, and cultural personages were invited to move in.

Back on Ostermalm, the traditionally aristocratic end of town, the wrecking crews were allowed a free run. Fine old apartment houses were leveled—including Strindberg's turn-of-the-century hideout, the setting of his "Dream Play" and his "Ghost Sonata." Red brick was replaced by glass, concrete and tile. Those artists who didn't emigrate to Ibiza were relocated in modern dormitory towns in the environs, along the subway.

Vox populi rumbled as the old buildings were replaced by banks and office buildings, but the Swedes seem to be a quiet lot, even when rumbling. The elected ones and

their selected experts let the bulldozers loose on the parishes of St. Clara, Jacob and Johannes.

The wrecking teams did an admirable job. Within a few years the traditional center of Stockholm had been turned into a desert. Firms and families had been relocated, a number of fine old restaurants had disappeared, including the Tennostopet, the Löwenbräu and the W6, all favorites with the press crowd, and the Hamngården, famous cabaret restaurant and after-hours meeting place for performers at the Royal Opera and the Royal Dramatic Theater. Grand visions were seen in city hall. Replacing the old places would be a new (temporary) parliament building (including a mass culture house) and a giant American hotel. The construction of the parliament building was delayed by straight-faced discussions regarding the height of the construction—a question of 31.481 inches—and the plans for the great American hotel petered out when the Americans, tired of bickering with the Stockholm authorities about the design of the edifice, backed out.

No Money

Came the recession, a general shortage of cash, government restrictions on non-essential construction. The parliament house was finally built and that was about it. The Pit seems to be there to stay. There is no money to build—and who wants to build in a desert.

The Social Democrats in the municipal coalition government blame the monetarist measures. The moderates and the liberals blame the Social Democrats for the existing mess. The Agrarian Center party blames everyone except the Center party. Most magistrates seem to agree that something went wrong in the planning process, but no one is willing to pick up the tab.

Svensson, that average Swede who mumbles softly, is likely to agree with popular troubadour Olle Adolphson who recently composed and presented a ballad named "Who Are the Nuts Who Are Wrecking Our Town?"

PEOPLE: Stokowski's Cup Runneth Over

"For me, there are two great things in life, and they are friendship and music," said conductor Leopold Stokowski, who managed a generous portion of both in New York on Tuesday, his 90th birthday. In the morning, Stokowski rehearsed the American Symphony Orchestra, which he founded 10 years ago, in Beethoven's Ninth Symphony and a series of Stokowski transcriptions of Bach, in preparation for a concert on Sunday. In the afternoon, he studied music scores. Then, after a short rest, the nonagenarian attended a black-tie dinner in his honor attended by about 500 friends, each of whom contributed from \$100 to \$1,000 to benefit his orchestra.



Leopold Stokowski conducting this week.

Among the crowd at the ballroom of the Plaza Hotel were three of Stokowski's children, all of his 15 grandchildren and great-grandchildren, the second of his three ex-wives, New York Mayor John V. Lindsay (whose birthday gift was a place of crystal), impresario Sol Hurok and a host of luminaries from the world of music and the arts. Among other gifts were a first-edition score of Beethoven's Ninth, three scholarships established in the maestro's name and a book of scores to which 65 composers—including Leonard Bernstein, Carl Orff and Dmitri Shostakovich—contributed music specially written for the occasion. A telegram from President Nixon was read, followed by a musical program culminating in soprano Jodi Ruckin leading the crowd in singing "Happy Birthday to You," a rendition conducted, of course, by Leopold Stokowski.

Xavier Hollander, the former madame of a swank brothel on New York's East Side whose activities were chronicled in hearings before the Knapp Commission looking into police corruption, has agreed to voluntarily leave the United States, cutting short proceedings to have her deported to Amsterdam on putative grounds that she had overstay her visa by a year. Miss Hollander said she had broken off her relationship with her husband, a composer, and was now concentrating on her new profession, writing, which has so far produced a best-selling autobiography entitled "The Happy Hooker." She expressed hope that by the time she returns to the

United States, prostitution will be legal.

A resident of Sofia, Bulgaria, identified by the newspaper Antena simply as Venkov, decided this week to play a practical joke on his wife. Ragging a noose so as not to hurt himself, Venkov "hanged" himself from a ceiling fixture to await the arrival home of the little woman. A neighbor arrived first, saw Venkov in his death posture, and fainted dead away. Venkov, climbing down to help the neighbor, slipped off a chair and knocked himself out. At length, Venkov's wife arrived on the scene, saw the two bodies, and fainted herself. All three, said Antena, are recovering in a hospital.

In Copenhagen, cabinet ministers were waiting for Queen Margrethe to appear for the monthly meeting of the State Council. As usual, Budget Minister Per Hækkerup was puffing away on a big cigar. When the queen arrived earlier than expected, Hækkerup quickly passed off the cigar to a royal court footman at the door. Minutes later, Trade Minister Erling Jensen arrived, himself a trifle late. "You won't believe this," he whispered to Hækkerup, "but our new queen is allowing her staff to smoke on duty."

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